

Jordan Times

جوزدان تابعز يومية سياسيّة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الرأي».

KUWAIT (R) — Arab oil revenues are unlikely to increase in coming years and new measures should be taken to improve economic efficiency, an Arab oil group said in a report published Sunday. In the 1987 annual report of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), acting Secretary General Abdul Aziz Al Witarri wrote: "It is not expected that oil revenues of member countries will significantly increase in the next few years, which requires new measures to raise the productivity of the economy." Witarri called on Arab oil exporters to increase the role of the private sector and encourage joint ventures to distribute natural gas and petroleum products more evenly among them. Witarri said now that Arab states had completed most of their planned refineries and oil-based industries, they must make maximum use of them. He also said Arab states had suffered from the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, in which oil is priced, relative to other major international currencies. Witarri said pricing oil by a basket of currencies instead of the dollar would solve the problem. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has considered use of a currency basket, but found it technically cumbersome.

Price: Jordan 100 fils: Syria 1 pound: Lebanon 1 pound: Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals: UAE 1.50 dirhams: Great Britain 27 pence

By appointment

ACOR chief leaves after 7 years, thousands of sites

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — For the past 20 years, the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) has played a major role in archaeological development in Jordan. Behind ACOR's activities for the past 7 years have been David McReery, ACOR's director, who will be heading back to the United States with his family next week.

That, by no means, signifies the end of his work in Jordan, for the contribution he has made to the development of archaeology in this country will remain valuable to many, and the knowledge which he gained in return will be shared with his students-to-be in the U.S. state of Oregon.

"Our interest in archaeology was one of the reasons for our coming to Jordan... and that has, by no means, been disappointing," he told the Jordan Times. "We have done numerous archaeological surveys and have discovered thousands of sites."

ACOR's major thrust, according to McReery, is conducting formal scholarly archaeological research through excavations. "ACOR's two major public activities are lectures and field trips, and we try to get people here to work with Friends of Archaeology," a group of foreign and local people interested in archaeology.

ACOR was founded in 1968 to address the needs of Jordanians and Americans who appreciated the rich but untapped potential of Jordan's archaeological remains, according to ACOR's brochure.

Since then it has become a base for American archaeologists in Jordan and a focal point for cooperation among Jordanian, American and international archaeologists, historians, epigraphists and other scholars.

ACOR's centre in Amman now provides technical resources, library facilities and public information programmes and serves as a forum for sharing the fruits of archaeological and historical research with scholars, students, official authorities and the public.

McReery believes that apart from boosting a country's tourism, archaeological work and research may have important contributions to modern day life.

"The study of ancient agricultural systems, like methods of irrigation for example, has possible implications for modern development," he said. "We learn things like what people in ancient times were eating, what their sicknesses were, their life span, the infant mortality etc."

He cites as an example the discovery in Ain Ghazal of houses with plaster floors that are more than 9000 years old. From the excavation and research, he said, "We know the formula that was used for the plaster, and it seems feasible to produce it for

local use and maybe even for export."

Before he became ACOR director, McReery often came to Jordan for research. In 1979, he received a fellowship for a doctorate thesis which he did in Ghor Al Safi. "Through studying ancient plant remains, I came to understand how the ancient agricultural system in that area worked. The problems they faced then are being repeated now," he noted.

As director of ACOR, McReery's policy was to encourage people from different disciplines to work in archaeological research in various areas of the country. "Whereas previously archaeology focussed mainly on architecture and pottery, it has now become more interdisciplinary," he said. "We try to involve geologists, physical anthropologists, social anthropologists, and ethnographers."

He added that the relatively new trend, that of gaining a broader understanding of what ancient life was for the common person, will probably continue in the future.

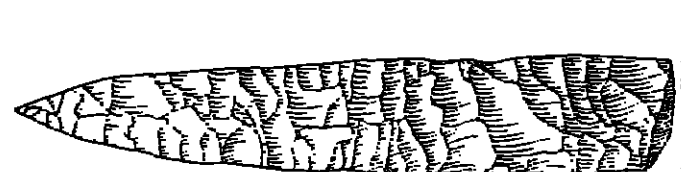
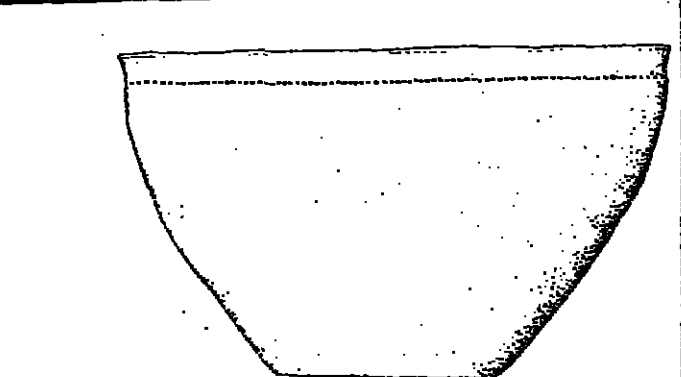
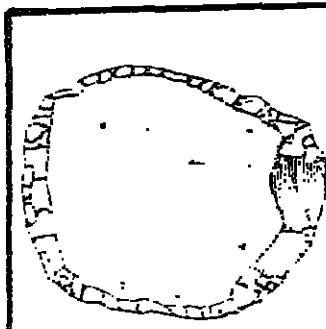
While McReery was busy excavating sites all around Jordan for the past seven years, his wife Linda spent half of her time teaching piano to more than 40 children. But she took part in archaeological work as well. She worked for seven weeks on excavation of the Karak castle and other sites near the Dead Sea. She contributed to an archaeological survey in the south where the Arab Potash Company is currently located, and in 1979 helped conduct a 3-week survey of the Aqaba region. "As someone not professionally involved with archaeology I paid my dues to archaeology," she remarked with a smile.

When the McReeries return to the U.S. David will be teaching courses on near eastern history, religion and archaeology at Willamette University. Linda will have her two-year-old daughter Krista-Jumana to take care of "without the luxury of a baby sitter," which she enjoyed in Jordan. She plans to continue teaching music, perhaps directing a choir.

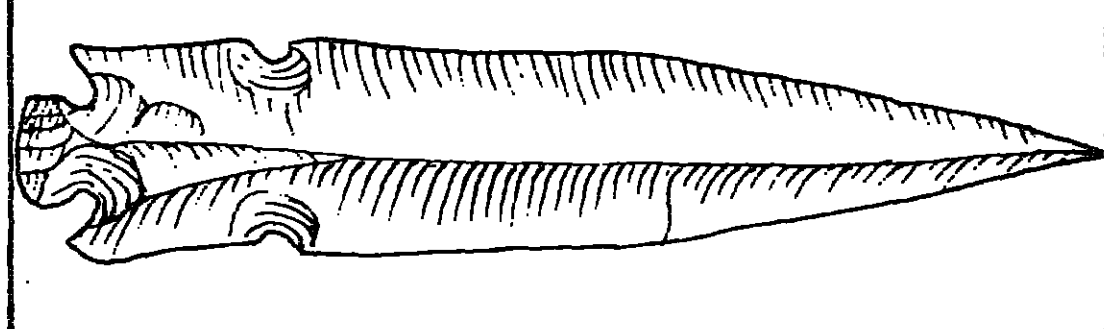
Linda and David said they would like to return to Jordan in the future, possibly a visit every other year. David wants to continue his research in the country and plans to bring some of his students along for field trips.

"The nice thing about coming back," Linda said, is that "we will have the time and freedom to visit the rest of the area and perhaps learn Arabic."

Looking back at the seven years they spent in Jordan, David conceded it was "exhausting and exhilarating," at the same time. "One of the high points of our stay in Jordan, was the people that we met," he said.



Neolithic (ca. 7000 B.C.) scraper from 'Ain Ghazal. Early Bronze (ca. 3100 B.C.) bowl from the Bah edh-Dhra cemetery. Neolithic (ca. 7000 B.C.) drill and spear point from 'Ain Ghazal



Neolithic (ca. 7000 B.C.) projectile point from 'Ain Ghazal.

Farewell to a colleague

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Olga Mikhail, a name familiar to Jordan Times readers and a voice heard throughout the Middle East, leaves on Tuesday for Washington, D.C., where her voice will be heard again but this time across the Atlantic.

As of next week, the Voice of America's (VOA) correspondent in Amman, will take up her new post at the VOA's Middle East desk in Washington D.C.

An American University of Beirut (AUB) graduate in political science/public administration, Mikhail is excited about the prospects of developing her career. "I hope living in a big city like Washington will give me this chance. But I hope that after gaining such an experience, I will be reposted somewhere in the Middle East."

Leaving the Middle East is the hardest part for Mikhail, who has lived in the region all of her 27 years. Until she moved to Jordan



Olga Mikhail

in 1982, Mikhail, a Palestinian by origin, lived in the city of her birth, Beirut.

During her two years with the Amman VOA regional office, she visited Baghdad (and the warfront), Qatar, Beirut, and Damascus. She added that she wished she could have travelled more.

Prior to working with VOA,

Mikhail freelanced for the Jordan Times for three years, mostly covering social, humanitarian and some political issues. She considers the Jordan Times as a "starting point" in her career.

"The newspaper was a push forward on the local level," she said, adding "I enjoyed reporting and writing features. VOA was a bit different since it was on a wider scale."

Salameh Ne'matt, a Jordan Times staff reporter, recalled Olga's early days of work with the Jordan Times in 1983: "Olga was never the typical reporter you would meet at a newspaper," he said. "She rarely took part in the many heated debates on controversial issues, except when she was making a sarcastic comment. She seemed above it all, but did it in such a warm manner and with such innocence that she always got away with it."

Ne'matt said that Olga's transfer to Washington will be a loss for Jordan and especially the Jordan Times staff. "We will miss her," he added.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION 17:00-18:00: Evening Show, Cont. 18:00-19:00: News Summary 19:00-20:00: Sports Roundup 20:00-21:00: News Summary 21:00-22:00: Evening Show, Cont. 22:00-23:00: News Summary 23:00-24:00: News Summary		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. * Sculptures by Salam Al Madangh at the French Cultural Centre. * Paintings by Rik Abdul Hadi, Petra Bank Gallery. * Photo exhibition at Al Hussein Youth City. * The 88 Seoul Olympic Photographic Exhibition and Film, The Royal Cultural Centre. * An art exhibition by Nabil Shabab at the Jordan National Gallery. * A book exhibition at Salt Municipality. * An exhibition about Palestinian heritage, by Zahraa Qattan, Plaza Hotel.		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 5330055, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 18:00 Amman (RJ) 18:10 Amman (RJ) 18:20 Amman (RJ) 18:30 Amman (RJ) 18:40 Amman (RJ) 18:50 Amman (RJ) 19:00 Amman (RJ) 19:10 Amman (RJ) 19:20 Amman (RJ) 19:30 Amman (RJ) 19:40 Amman (RJ) 19:50 Amman (RJ) 20:00 Amman (RJ) 20:10 Amman (RJ) 20:20 Amman (RJ) 20:30 Amman (RJ) 20:40 Amman (RJ) 20:50 Amman (RJ) 21:00 Amman (RJ) 21:10 Amman (RJ) 21:20 Amman (RJ) 21:30 Amman (RJ) 21:40 Amman (RJ) 21:50 Amman (RJ) 22:00 Amman (RJ) 22:10 Amman (RJ) 22:20 Amman (RJ) 22:30 Amman (RJ) 22:40 Amman (RJ) 22:50 Amman (RJ) 23:00 Amman (RJ) 23:10 Amman (RJ) 23:20 Amman (RJ) 23:30 Amman (RJ) 23:40 Amman (RJ) 23:50 Amman (RJ) 24:00 Amman (RJ)		EMERGENCIES Amman governorate 891228 Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273121 Civil Defence Amman 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Ambulance 193, 75111 Amman downtown fire brigade 196 Blood Bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 623090-3 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 896390 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)5330060	

سبحان الله

Arab children's congress opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The eighth Arab Children's Congress will open Monday at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor and in the presence of 15 ambassadors whose countries are taking part in the congress.

The opening session will include national dances to be presented by children from the Haya Art Centre and students of the National Music Conservatory, both of which are run by Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHAF) which is also sponsoring the congress.

Following the opening which will take place at 10:00 a.m. the children will be taken on tours of the Roman Amphitheatre downtown Amman, the national museums, the Haya Art Centre and the Martyr's Monument.

The visits are part of a week-long programme of activities which will include tours of archaeological places including Jerash, meetings with Jordanian children, visits to the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Sahab Industrial City, visits to Jordanian families, a tour of the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley region, and recreational activities which are included in the daily programmes.

All the participating children, aged 10 to 13, will be present at the opening ceremony and will take part in the various activities.

According to a NHF statement, the children will attend a seminar on the development of children in the Arab World.

The annual event was initiated by Queen Noor in 1980 to offer Arab children the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the culture of their Arab Nation.

The NHF said that through their shared experiences during the different programmes and visits, the Arab children are encouraged to appreciate more fully the contemporary challenges and the ancient bonds of culture and understanding that are common to all Arab people.

Countries participating in the congress's activities are: Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Oman, Kuwait, North Yemen, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Qatar, Syria, Lebanon, Bahrain, Algeria, Somalia, Palestine and Jordan.

Each participating country has sent four children: two boys and two girls.

Mufti visits Karak

NHF Director General Ina'am Al Mufti visited Karak Governorate Sunday where she met Governor Muhammad Shobaki to discuss the foundation's projects in the governorate.

Mufti toured Mu'ab district where she inspected a bee-breeding project for honey production carried out by NHF in cooperation with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO).

The NHF director later held a meeting with Salwa Al Masri, director of the Women and Development Project, which is a NHF-sponsored scheme.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Sunday inaugurates one of the four new community centres in Shobak (Petra photo)

Princess Basma opens 4 centres

SHOBAK (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Sunday opened four integrated community centres at villages in the Shobak district in southern Jordan, and donated JD 6,000 to help promote their programmes.

The Princess, who is president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) visited Zubeida, Jahir, Baqaa and Bir Al Dabagh, where the QAF sponsored the construction of the centres which cater for various cultural, recreational and social needs of the local communities.

The heads of the four centres delivered speeches at the inaugural ceremonies paying tribute to Princess Basma's efforts in social and voluntary work benefiting the Jordanian society as a whole.

They noted that the opening of the new centres coincides with the Kingdom's celebrations of Great Arab Revolt anniversary which they said reflects the Kingdom's determination "to carry out the objectives of the Great Revolt by trying to bring about progress and prosperity for all citizens."

The speakers lauded QAF's contribution to the comprehensive development process in the Kingdom through the implementation of social and economic projects.

The new centres, which cost a total of JD 124,000 to build, have facilities for children's nurseries, vocational training for girls, multi-purpose halls for lectures and libraries and children's clubs.

Each of the centres will receive JD 1,500 out of the Princess's donation.

The opening ceremonies at the four villages were attended by the governor of Ma'an, the directors of police and government departments, heads of local municipal and village councils, representatives of women's unions and other organisations in the Shobak district.

Tabbaa visits King Abdullah Complex

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Tabbaa Sunday paid a visit to the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Complex and Public Park which will open to the public by the end of this summer.

The complex built on an 82-dunum land comprises 62 stores and restaurants, a recreation centre for children, an amphitheatre, public gardens and other facilities.

The cost of the project, according to the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) Director General Sami Rashid is JD 7 million and the annual rate of return is expected to reach seven per cent.

The minister toured the completed sections and was briefed on the different services by Rashid and other officials.

EC to finance 2 projects in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — European Community (EC) representatives in Brussels gave their approval on June 17 for the first two projects to be financed from the ECU 100 million third financial protocol with Jordan, the details of which were agreed in February this year, according to an EC press release in Amman Sunday.

A grant of ECU 2 million (roughly JD 840,000) is allocated to a study for the construction of two dams in the Mujib basin south-east of the Jordan Valley.

The study will examine the technical and economic feasibility of one dam each on the Wala and Nukheila rivers with a projected combined storage capacity of 45 million cubic metres of water.

This stage of the study will include hydrological data collection, geo-technical analysis, estimating construction costs, and an assessment of the use to which the water resources can best be put in relation to the irrigation needs.

Once feasibility has been determined, the final design and tender documents will be prepared, to be followed by the launching of the tender, in Europe. The selected consultants will assist in the evaluation of offers and contract discussions, the release said.

The project will contribute to Jordan's growing demand for water. Under the Indicative Pro-

gramme of the third financial protocol some ECU 17 million loan resources of the European Investment Bank have been earmarked for the construction of viable dams in the Mujib basin, the release said.

The second project approved by the Community is a ECU one million (JD 410,000) grant multi-annual training programme.

This provides scholarships for Jordanians to study or train in Europe in certain selected disciplines with priority to be given to courses in agriculture, water, industry, energy and science.

Some 88 such scholarships have been granted for overseas study from previous training programmes, the release added.

South Shuneh meeting discusses pilgrims camp

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra, J.T.) — The South Shuneh district governor Sunday chaired a meeting to discuss arrangements at the "pilgrims camp" near South Shuneh to house pilgrims arriving here from the occupied Arab territories.

Heads of departments and concerned authorities attended the meeting which discussed basic services to the pilgrims during their stay at the camp, on their way to and back from the holy places in Mecca and Medina.

An estimated 12,000 pilgrims from both banks and the Gaza Strip as well as areas occupied since 1948 will perform this year's pilgrimage, according to Ministry of Awqaf officials.

A total of 228 buses will be used to carry the pilgrims across land in 180 convoys to the holy sites in Saudi Arabia, the officials said.

They said that the first convoys will start leaving for Mecca on July 4.

Ministry denies English exam was above standard

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has denied that the English language examination for the Tawjihi students given last Thursday was above the students' standard.

The ministry's Director of Examination Ahmad Taqi said in a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily that the examination was based on the students' textbooks and at a level with those of medium intelligence.

The Tawjihi students started their final examination session on June 19 and are due to end it by June 30. But Ministry of Education teams are already involved in marking the papers to obtain results well before universities reopen for the autumn term.

Nearly 52,000 students are taking the Tawjihi examinations in the East Bank of Jordan.

Hiyasat to attend U.N. seminar on housing

AMMAN (Petra) — Housing Corporation Director General Youssef Hiyasat left for Berlin Sunday to take part in a seminar on housing problems in developing nations.

The two-week seminar, organised by East Germany in cooperation with the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements, will discuss housing policies, social problems related to housing, means of developing housing estates, and expanding urban regions among other topics.

of building material, employing local raw substances, improving the quality of material used in buildings, housing designs, and visits by participants to housing projects in rural regions.

Hiyasat said he will submit a working paper dealing with housing strategies in the Kingdom, the present housing situation in the country and its problems and proposed solutions for them, the use of land for building, means of financing housing schemes and the employment of Jordanian primary material in construction.

Cabinet consider exemptions for some projects

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The cabinet Sunday announced that a number of development projects in Jordan will be considered as economic projects and entitled to exemptions provided for in the Jordanian law on encouraging investments which was issued in 1987.

A cabinet statement said that the decision was taken upon recommendations from a specialised committee reviewing such schemes, but did not give details about the nature and the number of these projects.

The cabinet also endorsed a unified allowances system designed to streamline allowances given to employees, technicians, doctors, engineers and others employed by government departments.

The endorsement was made upon recommendation by a special government commission entrusted with overhauling the civil service system in the Kingdom, according to a cabinet statement.

Earlier this month four Jordanian professional unions rejected the new system and said they will submit a joint memorandum to the government to explain reasons behind their rejection.

The rejection was voiced by the presidents of the engineering, medical, agricultural engineers at meetings held at the Professional Association Complex in Amman.

Under the unified allowances system the government plans to impose a new set of regulations governing allowances to civil servants in accordance with their university degrees and their technical capabilities.

Incidents claim 176 lives in first half of 1988 — Tarawneh

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 176 people died and 3,989 were injured in 5,199 incidents involving fires and requiring the assistance of the Civil Defence Department (CDD) during the first half of 1988, CDD Director General Khaled Tarawneh announced Sunday.

He said CDD men were called out to deal with rescue operations as a result of accidents and incidents of different types such as drowning, fires and cases where first aid was required.

The CDD fire-engines were called out to put out 2,398 fires which occurred in the Kingdom between January and June 1988, and resulted in the death of eight people and the injury of 80 others, Tarawneh noted.

He said that the number of fires in the first six months of this year registered an increase of 790 over those of 1987.

"Most fires burnt dry grass in unused land but caused damage to property nearby in most cases," Tarawneh added.

He proposed that a national week-long campaign be organised annually to remove the grass before it becomes dry enough for a cigarette end to start a big fire.

Tarawneh said the CDD centres have been provided with up-to-date equipment and vehicles to deal with any eventuality, as well as ambulances that can offer immediate assistance to people in distress and tackle the results of accidents, especially on main highways.

The CDD has set up main centres in Amman, Qweira, Hassa, Qataneh, Jizah, Sahab, Muwaqqar, Azraq, Safawi, Rweished, Ghbrandal, Bir Math-kour, Huseinih and the Ma'an

Highway, to offer emergency assistance to the public, Tarawneh noted.

CDD vehicles are equipped with devices and radio telephones to call hospitals and CDD headquarters which enable them to offer good service in emergency cases, Tarawneh added.

He said apart from first aid services to victims of road accidents, CDD men have been trained to offer medical assistance to cardiac patients and women giving birth.

In 1986 and 1987 CDD men dealt with 80 delivery cases and 2,688 road accidents in which 88 people were killed and 2,714 were injured, Tarawneh said.

Tarawneh said that the CDD is now involved in setting up an early alarm system to offer speedy service to industrial concerns and other businesses.

The system being set up in cooperation with the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), "will deal with fires and other disasters that might occur in various firms and companies in a very short time, thus minimising damage and losses," Tarawneh explained.

He said so far 700 Jordanian firms, banks, hotels, cinemas, stores and industrial businesses have provided information about their location and storage systems to help the CDD carry out prompt service in emergencies.

In addition, Tarawneh said, the CDD has offered 60,679 training courses to public and private organisations, over the past 10 years, to enlist the help of members of the public and employees who can assist Civil Defence men in their humanitarian work.



Gen. Khaled Tarawneh

Rawabdeh leaves for Rabat

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Sunday left for Rabat on a week long visit to Morocco where he will have talks with Rabat Mayor Hamzeh Kittani on cooperation between Amman and the Moroccan capital.

The talks are in implementation of an agreement signed between the two cities last April which paved the way for cooperation in cultural and municipal affairs.

Rawabdeh, who is accompanied by an official delegation from Greater Amman Municipality, will sign an executive programme which will organise bilateral cooperation.

The April agreement provided for bilateral cooperation in local

administration, preservation of Islamic and Arab heritage, municipal services and the protection of the environment from pollution.

The document also provides for the municipalities of the two cities to exchange technical expertise related to city organisation, and visits by groups of youth from both sides to either country.

JWF seeks to boost cultural movement

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Jordanian Writers Federation (JWF) has worked out a programme which includes invitations to Jordanian and Arab writers to meet with the public and offer their intellectual and literary work through cultural seminars and festivals, JWF President Husni Fariz announced Sunday.

He said that the programme is designed to boost the literary and cultural movement in the Kingdom.

The JWF now groups 93 writ-

ters, up from 40 two years ago when the group was known under the name of "Jordanian Writers Union," but the door is now open for more intellectuals and writers to join the federation and contribute to its advancement, Fariz noted.

He said the JWF's members should aim to offer contributions to literature and culture through their literary writing or poetry.

The JWF board members met with Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad

Hammouri on June 15 to discuss issues pertaining to the federation's plans and programmes.

The minister said that a law will be issued to encourage creative writing and to announce the state's prizes for writers who excel in their work.

He said that the Ministry of Culture will publish books, including short stories by Jordanian writers, in order to give impetus to the cultural movement in the Kingdom.

AWOJ condemns Israeli closure of Arab centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Women's Organisation of Jordan (AWOJ) has denounced an Israeli closure of the Bireh-based Ina'sh Al Usrah (Family Welfare Society) and called on the Arab and international public opinion to exercise pressures on the Israeli authorities to rescind its decision.

In a statement issued on Saturday the AWOJ said that the closure of the society means the dismissal of 4,800 ladies from their work and deprives 200 children of nursery services.

It also deprives 132 girls from the opportunity to have training on an income generating trades.

The statement said: "This Israeli oppressive measure is an integral part of the Israeli terrorist methods used to quell the Palestinian uprising, which de-

monstrated the Palestinian determination to restore their legitimate rights."

The statement called on all trade unions in Jordan, women and student groups and all organisations to extend every possible help to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

It also called on the media to expose the Israeli oppressive measures against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Concluding its statement, the AWOJ called on all world organisations and the Arab League to move at a faster pace to ensure convening the proposed international peace conference, "which should be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Soviet aide holds talks at Yarmouk University

IRBID (J.T.) — Director of Foreign Students Affairs at the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education, Mr. Nikolai Shigov, called at Yarmouk University Sunday and met with its President Mohamad Hamdan to discuss bilateral cooperation in higher education.

Hamdan briefed the guest on the university's development and

programmes and explored areas where the two sides can launch cooperation especially in physical education, and fine arts.

The Soviet official met also with the dean of the university's faculty of science and his assistants and heard a briefing on the development of the Science Department and its programmes.

Mabrouk

Jordan Times freelance reporter Sana Atiyeh Saturday delivered a healthy, and very cute, 3,350 gramme girl.

We, at The Jordan Times, wish Sana, her husband Muhammad and son Faris our very best, and the newly born baby a very prosperous future.

Lorenzo

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★★★★★

Jordan Times

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MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
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Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

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ADP — a step towards unity

THE ARAB citizens of Israel appear to have taken the first definite step towards organising as a force to be reckoned with in Israeli politics with the meeting held earlier this week in Tiberias. The birth of an all-Arab political party in Israel was long overdue, but it is never too late. No doubt, the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza galvanised the long-neglected and increasingly alienated 800,000 Israeli Arabs into realising their potential political clout after lying dormant for decades.

There is little doubt that if the new party, which will hold its first convention in July, succeeds in uniting the actual 320,000 Israeli Arab voters it will have decisive influence in the Israeli parliament. They could easily net 15 parliament seats which will make them the third largest political bloc after Labour and Likud.

But the potential danger lies in divisions within the Israeli Arab community, which has traditionally towed the communist Rakah line or that of others, including the Progressive List for Peace. Quite simply, it is clear that no existing Israeli party, be it the communists or the so-called moderates, can or will give utmost priority to the cause of Israeli Arabs and their grievances resulting from organised discrimination.

The very fact that the new Arab Democratic Party was founded by long-time Labour parliamentarian Abdul Wahab Darawsheh testifies to the inability of any Israeli party to address the problem of the Israeli Arabs, be it on the social, economic or political level.

It is also doubtful whether an exclusive platform calling for peace based on a two-state solution will help the Israeli Arabs achieve their objectives since it is clear that any successful pursuit of such a solution needs initial political power, which could only be achieved through redressing the socio-economic problems of the community.

In any event, the foundation stone has been laid with the formation of the Arab Democratic Party. It is indeed tricky and challenging to build on it and the need of the day is unity beyond all barriers.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Beginning of peace?

IN a matter of eight hours the Iraqi armed forces were able to score another stunning victory over the Iranian forces and liberate Majnoon Islands after occupation that lasted several years. The victory, coming after earlier victories at Fao and Shalameeh, brings the Iran-Iraq war into a new stage, and makes it clear for all Iraqis that they are losing the war and that they have to re-examine their position and opt for peace with their neighbours. The Iraqi victories should serve as a lesson to Iraq which has only harvested disaster and destruction over the past eight years due to the stubbornness of its rulers. Iraq continues to call for an end to the war with Iran and has been exerting strenuous efforts to bring Iran to the negotiating table so that no more lives can be lost in a futile conflict. The Iraqi victories are bound to enhance the Arab Nation's struggle to end all external acts of aggression on Arab territory and the march for peace sought by the Arab Nation. These victories are bound to bolster the Arab countries' confidence in their continued struggle to regain their rights and lands in Palestine, and end Israel's aggression on Arab states. Unless Iran gives up its present intransigent and stubborn stand, the Iraqis have no alternative but to pursue the war and to force the Tehran regime to opt for peace in implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 598.

Al Dustour: Useful lesson for Iran

THERE is no doubt that the Iraqi victory at Majnoon Islands will have its impact on the course of the conflict in the Gulf region. The overwhelming Iraqi superiority and the ignominious defeat of the Iranians should serve as a useful lesson to the rulers in Tehran who ought to revise their relations with their Arab neighbours. The victories of the Iraqi armed forces clearly demonstrate the military might which confronts Iran. The Iranian defeats in the battlefield coupled with internal strife and divisions within the Iranian regime and society should prompt Iran to seek peace with its neighbour. It is indeed hoped that the Iraqi victories will send a clear message to the Iranian nation and bring about an awakening. The Iraqi victories should help the Iranian people to find a means for ending the bloodshed and the destruction inside Iran. The Iraqi victories have exposed the weaknesses of the Iranian regime and its armed forces; and most importantly, have proved the futility of pursuing a losing war. We greet the Iraqi people and armed forces and hail their victories and heroic struggle to stop aggression and establish peace in the Gulf.

Sawt Al Shaab: A victory for all Arabs

THE occupied Majnoon Islands are free at last, following four years of Iranian occupation. Throughout the past four years the Iranian occupation had caused incessant pain to the Iraqi people and the armed forces who have now won a decisive victory and liberated their usurped territory. The new Iraqi victory means regaining a strategically important territory that is rich with oil. It also means an end to Iran's arrogance and bragging that its forces were holding Iraqi territory. Additionally, it sends a clear message to the Iranian nation that it can no more pursue the conflict and should rather opt for peace. The liberation of Majnoon Islands was part of a series of Iraqi victories and a series of Iranian defeats. We view the Iraqi victory as one for all Arabs, paving the way for the Arab Nation's to emphasise self-confidence and unify efforts to repel external aggression. In achieving victory the Iraqis have reason to be proud, and in seeking to end the war they are backed by all peace loving nations. Perhaps this new victory will bring the Iranian rulers back to their senses, to accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 for peace with their Arab neighbours.

The role that Jackson could play

By Waleed M. Sadi

MONTREAL: Michael Dukakis, the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, is now on record as being supportive of the transfer of the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Jesse Jackson, who made a remarkable struggle against the greatest odds to win the nomination of his party but lost in the primaries to Dukakis, is now on record as opposed to the idea.

The Democratic convention, due to meet next month to formalise the candidacy of Michael Dukakis, is also expected to adopt a political platform incorporating the official line of the Democratic Party including that of Dukakis on various matters, issues and foreign conflicts including, of course, the Middle East conflict. And in view of the conflicting positions taken by Dukakis and Jesse Jackson on, for example, the Middle East problems, one can be sure that a tempest will be brewing between them during the process of the Democratic convention which will formalise the political platform of the Democratic Party.

True Dukakis will be the official Democratic candidate to the office of the president of the United States and will have a lot to say about any such platform, yet Jackson still carries considerable weight within the Democratic Party. His constituency, as illustrated by the political strength that he has manifested throughout the primary elections, is indeed massive and cuts across colour, economic and social lines in the United States.

It is now a foregone conclusion that for Michael Dukakis to win the November elections against the Republican candidate George Bush he will need every inch of support that Jackson can muster in favour of the Democratic Party and its official candidate. That is why there will be considerable dealing and wheeling within the Democratic Party from now till their convention is held about how to assuage and accommodate Jesse Jackson and his supporters. Jackson has already hinted that in view of his huge constituency he has earned the right to be the candidate of his party for the post of vice president of the United States. After all the primaries proved beyond doubt that Jackson was the second strongest Democratic candidate after Dukakis and has won over no less than five other formidable Democratic candidates. Surely therefore he expects to be offered a high post commensurate with his political clout.

Till now, there is no hint about what Dukakis has in mind to offer

Jackson. I for one, however, believe that Jackson will be offered the post of U.S. secretary of state should Dukakis, as expected, be elected president. There are several factors which are working in that direction, the most important of which is the decision of Dukakis not to offer Jackson the post of vice president. Dukakis knows only too well that the American people are not yet ready for a black vice president.

Even though great advances were already made in the direction of enhancing the prestige and power of the black Americans. The great strides made in support of the black Americans seeking equality and equal opportunities were made very painstakingly. Yet the road to complete equality has not been finished and more time is needed for that purpose.

Seen in this vein, the post of secretary of state offers Dukakis the opportunity to appease Jackson and his constituency and to reward them for their strength but not at an unbearably high price.

The post of secretary of state, as the post of minister of foreign affairs enjoys the happy combination of being important yet not a very critical function. Practically all over the world such posts are not viewed as too sensitive, as their occupiers are not necessarily privy to all the highly sensitive information which remains in the exclusive domain of the most inner circle in any given government.

By offering Jackson the high post of secretary of state, Dukakis would kill two birds with one stone: Jackson himself and his constituency would feel sufficiently appreciated and rewarded to occupy such a post; and the larger constituency of Dukakis would not feel unduly threatened or antagonised by having a black liberal political figure serve as the secretary of state.

I also believe that Jackson would jump at the occasion of becoming the first ever black secretary of state of the United States. Such a position would accord him the rare and exclusive opportunity to deal with such hot international conflicts as the situation in South Africa and the issue of apartheid. He would also enjoy the opportunity to push forward for a settlement in the Middle East on the strength of his solid connections with the Arab World including the PLO. The parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict may get a relief if and when Jesse Jackson becomes the next U.S. secretary of state on the strength of his faithful commitment to the slogan of granting 'justice to the

Palestinians, security to the Israelis and peace to both sides.

Obviously it is premature to gauge how these attitudes are going to be translated into operational principles. Yet we in the Arab World can be sure that such perspectives by the prospective future U.S. secretary of state stand to tone down whatever imbalance may exist in the policies of the projected future president of the United States, Michael Dukakis. Moreover, it is just probable that Dukakis has in mind something revolutionary and exciting to offer to the Arab side to neutralise his outspoken support of Israel as manifested by his declared position that the U.S. embassy should be transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Surely he knows how thorny and sensitive this subject is not only to the Arab World but rather to the whole Islamic World as well.

Therefore, he may still feel that he has to be the equaliser under the dual pressure of Jesse Jackson and the psychological need to appear balanced.

In any case for us in Jordan as elsewhere in the Arab World we have no choice in the matter of who is going to be the next president of the United States. We are accustomed already to unsympathetic ears in the White House and for all intents and purposes it makes little difference who is on the helm in Washington. Yet our traumatic encounters with the centres of power in the United States should not prevent us from trying to cultivate relationships that could begin the process of a genuine review of U.S. policies towards the Arab World.

In more than one way, Dukakis could be the parallel of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. It is no sheer historical accident that brought Gorbachev to the scene in the Soviet Union. Likewise, it may not be just a historical coincidence that Michael Dukakis is destined to be the next President of the United States. His championship of multilateralism and commitment to cut down drastically on nuclear weapons could serve as real impetus to détente between Washington and Moscow. And real rapprochement between the superpowers could promise many surprises on the international scene. But if we in the Arab World are left behind and on the fringe of the relevant issues that will determine the shape of the future of the world, such rapprochement become fraught with danger for us that not even a U.S. secretary of state like Jackson can do much about.

Military coup ends immediate hopes for democracy in Haiti

By Paul Iredale
Reuter

PORT-AU-PRINCE — A military coup has ended any immediate hopes for democracy in Haiti, and the outlook for the impoverished Caribbean nation is grim, diplomats say.

"I don't see them holding any more elections in the near future," one diplomat told Reuters. "It's back to a dictatorship again."

Haiti's four-month-old government, the first purely civil administration since dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier fled on February 7, 1986, in the face of a popular uprising, was toppled by the military last Sunday.

President Leslie Manigat, widely seen as the army's candidate in elections on January 17, was deported to the neighbouring Dominican Republic.

The coup was led by Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy, who as armed forces chief headed an interim government that assumed power after Duvalier's flight and overthrow in February.

Manigat's overthrow followed a power struggle with his military commander in which the president tried to make use of a split in the armed forces to dismiss Namphy.

Central to the in-fighting was Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, commander of the 800-strong crack desalines battalion and indicted by the United States in Miami last March on cocaine smuggling charges. He sought the assistance of Manigat when Namphy transferred him to another barracks against his wishes.

"Manigat overestimated the strength of Paul's influence within the armed forces," a diplomat said. "Manigat was still a captive of the army and he had to toe the line. It was premature to think he could bring the army into line."

"It was a gross mistake and he had no margin for error."

When Manigat followed his blocking of the transfer order by firing Namphy and two other generals, the army rallied behind them, and Sunday night the military commander took over the presidential palace in a hail of gunfire.

Diplomats say the only reported casualty of the coup was

an officer who shot himself in the foot, but the intensity of the battle was such as to persuade a number of Haitians to spend the night in a cinema where they were watching a film as the takeover took place.

The Brussels-based Christian Democrat International said 24 people, including close Manigat aides and former Information Minister Roger Savain, had been arrested by the army and "we fear for the lives of some of them."

Unconfirmed reports in Port-Au-Prince said they were being held at the notorious Fort Dimanche, which served as a torture centre during the dictatorship of Francois "papa doc" Duvalier.

Namphy, who appeared on television wearing a helmet and brandishing an Uzi submachine gun after the coup, said the armed forces would rule Haiti "with order and discipline."

He dissolved Haiti's two-chamber congress and appointed a 12-member cabinet, including 11 serving officers.

The coup was condemned by the United States, which had cut off about 70 million dollars of development aid to Haiti when 34 people were killed, apparently by elements of the disbanded ton-ton macoutes militia, during aborted elections last November 29.

Namphy's action was also criticised by several Latin American nations, particularly Venezuela and Argentina, and a number of ambassadors were recalled for consultations.

"All of this is going to compound the horrendous economic situation. It's going to stretch the social fabric to the limit," one diplomat said.

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with a per capita gross domestic product of 380 dollars a year. Some 85 per cent of its six million people live in absolute poverty and 77 per cent of the adult population is illiterate.

"The economic situation is going to make people oppose the government, but being soldiers, they are going to react in an army way," a diplomat said.

"Things are looking very grim. The prospects for the immediate future of the country are bad."

Uprising cripples Israeli tourism

By Howard Goller
Reuter

TEL AVIV — The Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories is scaring away foreign visitors from Israel, whose image of exotic beaches and historic sites has been clouded by news of violent clashes.

Tourism industry spokesmen say that because of the revolt, which has now been going on for more than six months, tourism revenue will drop by more than 30 per cent in 1988 to \$1 billion from a record \$1.6 billion in 1987.

"The crisis in tourism is real," Jeremy Frankel, general manager of a Jerusalem hotel, wrote in the Jerusalem Post newspaper.

More than 200 Palestinians have died in the uprising, a Palestinian intifada against Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most have been shot dead in clashes with troops. Four Israelis have also died.

Underground leaders of the uprising have urged Palestinians to go on strike, boycott Israeli goods and damage Israeli agriculture. But tourism, which relies on a good image, is a major casualty of this economic warfare.

The decline at the height of summer season is prompting El Al, the Israeli airline, to combine flights and fly smaller planes. Hotels are cutting work hours

and the authorities are investing \$5 million in a tourism revival campaign.

In February, as televised images circulated of troops clashing with stone-throwing Palestinians, Israeli tourist offices abroad scrapped promotions describing Tel Aviv and Jerusalem as but a "stone's throw" from each other.

The new campaign urges tourists to "see Israel — see for yourself" to offset the dent in Israel's prestige.

The uprising erupted in December, just as tourism officials were preparing for an expected record number of visitors to celebrate Israel's 40th year of statehood.

In May, the number of tourists arriving in Israel dropped by 21 per cent to 86,000 from 110,000 in 1987.

A tourism ministry spokesman told Reuters: "Nobody can ignore that this is not like the traffic we expected in Israel's 40th anniversary year."

Tourism officials blame news coverage rather than violence itself for the decline. Tourism Minister Abraham Shafir visited the West Bank in February, saying: "It's as safe as anyone's living room."

The officials say many undecided Americans looking for the best value on their dollar are

staying away. Twenty per cent fewer Americans are flying with the usually packed El Al this year.

Hotelier Jeremy Frankel wrote: "The images projected on every American television channel of the intifada transformed their indecision into downright fear."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accuses American Jews of neglecting the Jewish state. The United States, Israel's closest ally, is also home to the world's largest Jewish community.

Officials have appealed to rabbis to urge their Jewish congregants to fulfil a duty by visiting. "The trend is for more Christian pilgrims than Jews to come. Of course we love the Christian world to come here to see what we've done. On the other hand, it is important for the Jews to come here too."

Hoteliers say the situation is especially bad in Jerusalem even among Palestinian-run hotels in the eastern part of the city.

Israeli holidaymakers scared to visit Jerusalem have themselves fled to Tel Aviv and the Red Sea beaches of Eilat. Yet even in Netanyahu, a resort town on the Mediterranean, a hotel official said business was near collapse.

Industry critics accuse hoteliers of complaining to try to get more

government aid. Still many in the business are trying to pare their losses — and with some success.

El Al spokesman Nachman Klieman said the airline arranged tours for community leaders, opinion makers and travel agents to show that Israel itself was calm despite the uprising of the territories.

"No tour bus ever goes through Gaza," he said.

For more than a year, El Al has offered trips to Israel for prize winners on U.S. television game shows, to try to give a different image of Israel from the one seen on news bulletins.

Other innovators are the guest houses of Kibbutz collective settlements, the pioneers of Israeli agriculture. Now they offer holiday packages and plan to bring roadside holiday restaurants to Israel, featuring kosher food, next year.

The key problem, say industry experts, is a false portrayal of Israel as a centre of violence.

One recent midnight in Jerusalem, the tourism ministry took a group of 250 tourist agents from nine countries to the ancient western wall.

The ministry spokesman said this was a place described in foreign media as a battlefield — "but they come here and they don't believe it."

Europe has it's own sort of scandals

By Arthur Max
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Shhh, this is Europe. One doesn't talk about such things as payoffs in the arms business.

Sweden is one exception where bribery and smuggling scandals have shaken a country from its innocence. Norway also has had problems with mavericks in the arms business.

Both Scandinavian countries introduced new watchdog measures this year to rein in their arms traders.

But the kind of scandal that has shaken the U.S. defence department has rarely hit Europe, where procurement programmes are run differently and where governments often avoid the kind of competition that breeds corruption.

In Washington, a two-year investigation is focusing on allega-

tions that private consultants paid bribes to government employees for Pentagon secrets that could help their clients win huge contracts.

Publication of defence scandals in Europe have been rare. The giant British Marconi Communications group is currently the target of a yearlong fraud probe, reportedly on suspicion that it made excessive profits and did not pay royalties it owed to the government.

Italy had a major bribery case 10 years in which a former defence minister and an air force chief were convicted of accepting payoffs from Lockheed, the U.S. aircraft manufacturer.

In West Germany, Franz Josef Strauss was accused of taking a multimillion-dollar payoff from Lockheed in 1961 when he was defence minister, but the case was dropped.

"The Europeans deal with

these things differently. They don't want to know about them," said Aaron Karp, of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, or SIPRI.

"All over Europe the procurement networks are much smaller than in the United States. There are real old-boy networks here," Karp said. With few exceptions, he added, "the Europeans are very hesitant to prosecute people on the term."

He said there is "almost a symbiotic relationship" between the government and the companies, and few secrets between them.

The lack of competition sometimes leads to bloated prices. The Guardian newspaper in London reported recently that parliament's public accounts committee has for years criticised the ministry of defence for "unsatisfactory administration" and a "disturbing failure" to control costs.

"The key difference with the Americans is that in Europe until recently you didn't have consultants, the beltway bandits, or people who are hungry for contracts," Greenwood said in a telephone interview.

In France, the defence ministry itself controls 15 per cent of the country's arms production. At least half the rest is carried out by companies with at least some government participation, said a ministry spokesman in Paris.

Corruption, when it arises, comes when defence companies look abroad to export, especially to the Third World.

In Sweden, the privately owned munitions company Bofors Ab is accused of offering bribes and commissions amounting to \$50 million to secure a \$2.4-billion sale of artillery to India.

Some of the money allegedly found its way to prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party, fuelling charges in New Delhi of government corruption.

Bofors, Sweden's largest arms maker, also is accused of circum-

venting strict government regulations forbidding arms sales to countries at war or in volatile regions. The rules are meant to safeguard Swedish neutrality.

Four former Bofors executives were indicted this week for smuggling anti-aircraft missile systems to Dubai and Bahrain.

None was accused of profiting personally from the deals. Also, no Swedish official has been suspected of accepting bribes, only giving them.

The smuggling scandals were seen as so serious that prime minister Ingvar Carlsson threatened to halt all arms exports unless the companies started following the rules.

In other parts of the world, grease for the wheels of the arms trade is incorporated into the costs of producing weaponry, said two sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"It was taken for granted that you can't secure an arms deal without bribes," said one source, a retired Swedish salesman of defence equipment, referring to India.

Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, Norway's largest defence contractor, admitted violated Western export control agreements in selling high-tech milling machines to the Soviet Union, allowing the Soviets to build quieter submarines.

Throughout Europe, supervision of arms deals is done through government agencies, sometimes by parliaments, rarely by independent groups. These agencies often have an interest in promoting foreign sales that make domestic purchases cheaper.

Karp, an American who tracks worldwide weapons sales for SIPRI, said corruption is difficult to pin down in European procurements.

But the price of some armaments in Europe can be three or four times the cost of comparable weapons systems in the United States, he said.

50 من الدول

20 years of occupation

Following is the second part of a six-part collection of briefing papers on legal aspects of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The briefing papers were drawn up by Al Haq, a West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. The first part was published in yesterday's issue of the Jordan Times. The next four parts will be published by the Jordan Times in the next four issues.

West Bank legal system and structure

APPLICABILITY of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949: The West Bank (including East Jerusalem) is considered by the U.N. and by most countries in the world to be occupied by Israel. A special body of law governing belligerent occupation comes into play in such situations, most importantly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in time of war, which governs the conduct of a belligerent occupier.

The Israeli government disagrees, holding that the situation is of a unique kind. It argues that, since only Great Britain and Pakistan recognised the annexation of the West Bank by Jordan in 1950, the status of these lands was still undetermined in 1967. According to this argument, Israel's presence is not an occupation which displaces a sovereign power, but an administration in the absence of a sovereign. The Israeli authorities thus claim that the Fourth Geneva Convention does not apply, although they claim to abide voluntarily by its humanitarian provisions, without defining which those provisions are.

The law applied by Israel in the West Bank has three main and distinct elements:

- The law in force in the West Bank prior to the occupation;
 - The British defence (emergency) regulations 1945;
 - Israeli military orders and regulations.
- The law in force immediately before the occupation in 1967 forms the basis of the law as is required by international law. It consists mainly of the Jordanian law of that time, including elements of Ottoman and British Mandatory law, and also Islamic law relating to personal status, inheritance and charitable endowments. As will be seen however, except for the last element which is largely unchanged, the original Jordanian law is almost unrecognisable, thousands of its provisions having been altered by Israeli military orders.

ii) The defence (emergency) regulations (1945) were issued by the British mandate authorities in 1945 in order to control both Arab and Jewish populations. Many Palestinian and Jewish lawyers argue that these regulations were not valid at the time of the occupation and should not therefore have been invoked by the military authorities.

The British government itself claims that the mandatory authorities revoked the regulations before the end of the mandate in 1948. Under subsequent Jordanian control of the West Bank and East Jerusalem they were not used, and, had they not been revoked by the British would anyway have been implicitly repealed by subsequent Jordanian legislation covering the same subject matter.

When used against Jews during the mandate these same regulations were described by Dr. Yacov Shimon Shapiro, later Israeli Minister of Justice, as "unparalleled in any civilised country... (they) destroy the very foundations of justice in this land." Nevertheless, Israel revived the regulations in the West Bank and Gaza immediately after the occupation. Encountering arguments from lawyers that the regulations were no longer valid, the authorities, preempted a decision against the regulations by issuing Military Order 224 which states that "for the avoidance of doubt" emergency regulations remain in force until specifically revoked by name.

By these regulations, the military authorities are permitted to carry out draconian measures against the population of the occupied territories, without enacting new regulations in Israel's name.

iii) Military orders are issued by the Area Commander for the West Bank under powers granted to him by Military Proclamation No. 2 of 1967. Since 1967, 1191 military orders have been issued in the West Bank.

According to international law, the pre-existing system of law of an occupied land must be respected unless its amendment is necessary for the security of the occupying forces or for the benefit of the local population. This requirement is reflected in Section 2 of Proclamation No. 2 which states that "All laws which were in force in the area on June 7, 1967 shall continue to be in force as far as they do not contradict this or any other proclamation or order made by me...". However when the substance of the military orders issued is examined it is clear that there are few areas of the Jordanian law which remain unchanged by military order.

In Al Haq's view, argued in more detail in its publications "The West Bank and the Rule of Law" (1980) and "The Civilian Administration in the Occupied West Bank" (1982), the military orders have served four main purposes: the assumption and maintenance of absolute control over the area and its Palestinian residents; the close determination of the pace, extent and manner of the development of society in the area, mainly by the requirement for a licence for many activities and the withholding of such licences; the creation of a situation whereby many of the economic benefits that would accrue to the State of Israel from the annexation of the territory are obtained without legal annexation; and the facilitation of a strong, large and dominant Jewish civilian presence in the area, through the acquisition of land, the development of communications network and the establishment of administrative, legal, defence, economic and other structures for the settlements. Over the twenty years of occupation it has become apparent that the effect of the legislation is to promote an effective annexation of the land, parallel to colonisation.

Administration of justice: The judicial system has suffered fundamental change during the course of the occupation, both due to its separation from the centre of the Jordanian system in Amman, and due to amendments made by the military authorities. The

AL-HAQ

LAW IN THE SERVICE OF MAN



administration of justice is in the charge of one Israeli officer, the Officer in Charge of Judiciary. He carries the portfolios not only of the Minister of Justice, but also of over a dozen other officials including the Registrar of Trademarks, the Registrar of Land, the Registrar of Companies and even the whole Bar Association.

Local courts continue to function but in a truncated manner. The highest court of appeal was lost with the abolition of recourse to the Court of Cassation in 1967, it being seated in Amman. The Court of Appeal ceased to function in 1967, having been ousted from its custom-made building in East Jerusalem by the Israeli district court, and started up again only in 1970 when new premises, formerly the site of a vegetable market, were found in Ramallah. Due to the lack of supervision, the absence of administration of the courts and the demoralisation of the court officials during the first 15 years of occupation, corruption in the court system became rife. Despite many requests for investigation by lawyers, it was not until 1984 that five judges were tried for corruption and reform was instituted. The effects of the reform are still being evaluated.

Separate court systems exist for Muslim and Ecclesiastical law. Initial attempts by the Israeli authorities to assert control over the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts were successfully resisted. The Ecclesiastical Courts have had some of their jurisdiction in certain matters in Jerusalem usurped by the Israeli District courts, but otherwise both have largely been able to maintain their independence.

The depletion of the extent of the jurisdiction of the civil courts to the benefit of the military courts, even where there is no apparent connection with military concerns, is described below.

Military courts and tribunals were established in the five main towns immediately after the occupation, their procedure being governed by Military Order 378 (see Briefing Paper No. 3). Cases may be heard by one Israeli army officer with legal qualifications and two other officers, or by a military judge alone. The courts thus cannot be considered as independent since most of the matters with which they deal are related to the military presence. There is no route of appeal from the military court, only the possibility of asking the Area Commander for clemency.

The military courts try all matters considered by the military authorities to be security cases. They also have concurrent jurisdiction with the local non-military criminal courts. The military authorities decide which court should try a particular case or type of case, and have the power to remove any case from the local courts. The cases thus dealt with by the military courts include not only those with an evident security connection, but also those relating to such diverse matters as traffic, drugs, antiquities and price-fixing offences, and cases in which there is any Israeli interest.

While military courts are provided for by international law during an occupation, military tribunals are not. Yet Israel has set up numerous military tribunals composed of one or more officers to assume jurisdiction over matters such as taxation, land, planning, pensions, registration of companies, etc., such jurisdictions being removed from the local courts or committees which were formerly responsible.

The Israeli high court of justice has been made available to the population of the West Bank and Gaza. It does not function as an appeal court, but rather as a court of judicial review over the administrative actions of the military commanders and their subordinates. The scope of its review and so its usefulness is limited both by its mandate and by its reluctance to look behind the 'security reasons' which in the majority of cases brought before the court are said to justify the order. Evidence given by those responsible for the security of the area is inevitably preferred over that of other experts, and in some instances, such as in appeals against deportation orders, evidence is taken in secret and so is in effect unchallengeable.

More use has been made of the high court in recent years by residents of the occupied territories, and it has been found to be of use both in delaying immediate administrative actions, such as the demolition of a house, pending a full court hearing, and where the military authorities fail to follow their own procedures. Otherwise the results have not been encouraging.

Israeli civilian courts: There are now some 65,000 Israeli settlers living in the occupied territories. Although living in the same geographical area, Israeli settlers are not treated on the same footing as Palestinian residents, but are, by a series of legal manoeuvres, treated in most cases as residents of Israel.

Three types of court exercise criminal jurisdiction over these settlers. Criminal courts in Israel are competent to try under Israeli law anyone who is in Israel and commits an act which would be a crime if committed in Israel. Military courts in the occupied territories have jurisdiction over all offences committed in the area. Settlement courts, authorised by MO 1057 in 1981, have jurisdiction to try settlers within their area for certain offences; these courts were initially justified as municipal courts dealing with only local matters, but their jurisdiction was expanded in 1983.

Jurisdiction of local criminal courts over Israeli settlers, though existing in theory, has been rendered totally ineffective by a requirement that before any such proceedings are issued a permit from the officer in charge of judiciary must be obtained. In practice such proceedings are never brought, settlers being tried by one of the courts above. Even the so-called "Jewish terror trials" of 1985, involving offences committed by settlers in the occupied territories against Palestinians, were held neither in the West Bank criminal courts nor in the military courts, although both had jurisdiction, but in the Jerusalem district court.

Evren off to U.S.

ANKARA (AP) — President Kenan Evren, who led a 1980 military takeover and returned the country to civilian rule three years later, flew to Washington Sunday for a week-long official visit.

It is the first official visit to the United States by a Turkish president since 1967, when the late President Cevdet Sunay made the trip. It is also Evren's first official voyage to a Western country.

Evren, 70, will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan Monday and will be the president's guest at a dinner later that day.

The visit comes three months after the Turkish government approved the renewal of a defence cooperation pact with the United States.

The pact gives the United States access to a dozen military installations in this North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) country, including two posts that monitor Soviet military activities and nuclear tests.

Evren said in a departure statement that he would discuss all the aspects of Turkey-U.S. relations as well as regional and international issues with the U.S. president.

Kuwait buys Egyptian missile system, APCs

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has signed an arms deal with Egypt designed to boost its defences against possible Iranian attacks and send a signal of thanks for Egyptian political support, diplomatic sources said Sunday.

They said Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah signed a contract in Kuwait Saturday to buy about 100 Egyptian-made armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and an integrated air defence system.

The system, called the Amoun, is intended to help stop Iranian missiles such as the ones that slammed into Kuwaiti oil installations last year in retaliation for Kuwait's support for Iraq.

The sources declined to give the value of the deal, but said it was not large. It is still Egypt's biggest sale yet to a Gulf Arab state other than Iraq and gives it a foothold in one of the world's most lucrative arms markets.

Arab Gulf states resumed diplomatic ties with Egypt last November after an eight-year break following its treaty with Israel.

Egypt has had military advisers in Kuwait since the 1960s and is a major supplier of arms and equip-

ment. Swiss engineering and Italian hardware and consists of a radar system, two 35-mm guns and two anti-aircraft missile launchers, military sources said.

The Egyptians say it complements Kuwait's existing air defences, which consist of Soviet-made SAM-7 and U.S.-made Hawk missiles, the sources said.

Training of Kuwaiti armed forces personnel was part of the deal, they added, but there would be no substantial increase in the 50 or 60 Egyptian military advisers already in Kuwait.

The sources said Kuwait's purchase of the Fahd APC did not rule out another order for more advanced models from the Soviet Union or Britain. Kuwait has been considering Britain's Warrior and the Soviet BMP2.

Awad urges Democrats to back two-state solution

DENVER (AP) — An Palestinian-American expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities two weeks ago urged Democrats Saturday to call in their party platform for a "two-state" solution in the Middle East.

That would be a "great victory," Mubarak Awad said at a luncheon where the Democratic Party's platform committee was meeting.

Awad urged the Democrats to address the Palestinian plight in the platform, a statement outlining the party's stand on various issues. The Israeli occupation authorities expelled Awad June 13 after 40 days in custody and accused him of fomenting anti-occupation revolt in the occupied West Bank.

Awad, a Christian, said he was thinking of converting to Judaism if that is the only way for him to get back into Israel and the occupied territories.

U.S. presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson has sought to have the Democrats support a Palestinian homeland in their platform, but rival Michael Dukakis, the party's likely nominee, has resisted.

The draft platform speaks of "maintaining the special relationship with Israel" while exerting "new leadership to deliver the promise of peace and security through negotiations, that has been held out to Israel and its neighbours by the Camp David accords."

Platform committee member James Zogby, a Jackson adviser and executive director of the

Arab American Institute, offered an amendment calling for "peace based on mutual recognition, territorial compromise and self-determination for Israelis and Palestinians."

Awad, 44, who took out American citizenship while a student here because of visa problems, said he was not discouraged by Dukakis' refusal to accept the Jackson position.

Awad said it was "kind of a political game" and involves risks that Dukakis could not be expected to take in his first or second year in office if he is elected in November.

"I think if at least the platform would say 'two-state solution,' that will be a great victory," Awad said.

Zogby said nine state Democratic parties adopted platforms endorsing Palestinian self-determination or a homeland. He said they were: Washington, Vermont, Texas, Oregon, Minnesota, Maine, Illinois, Iowa and California.

Zogby said a similar Middle East resolution in 1984 got only 17 votes in the platform committee.

"This year we'll probably increase that many times over. ... We will show that there's a debate in the party, that there's a commitment to this kind of principled position and the debate will go on. It may not be resolved in 1988. It may have to go to '92 and beyond."

Lewis sees dangerous Syria-Israel escalation

TEL AVIV (AP) — A former U.S. ambassador to Israel has warned that a dangerous escalation may ensue in the Middle East if Syria deploys new surface-to-surface missiles it reportedly is buying from China.

"I think one of the most worrisome things about the Middle East for the next three or four years is this rising technology level and particularly missile technology," Samuel Lewis, who was ambassador to Israel in 1977-1985, told Israel Radio Saturday.

"It raises the stakes a great deal and the next time tensions rise — unless we can get a peace process relaunched — I think this is a period of some danger in the region," he said.

The American magazine Newsweek this week quoted an unidentified Reagan administration official as saying China planned to sell Syria its newest M-9 missiles which have a range of 600 kilometres.

Syria can already hit most of Israeli territory with its Soviet-made Frog-7, SS-1 and SS-21

surface-to-surface missiles that have a range of 60, 270 and 100 kilometres respectively.

But Israeli reports said that M-9 missiles could be placed deeper inside Syrian territory, making retaliation more difficult.

"I can certainly understand why the prospect of a sale of a new missile to Syria would cause great worries here," Lewis said.

"I'm sure that it will be, if it is not already, a matter of serious discussion between the United States and China... but how much real effect we would have on Chinese decisions I'm very sceptical."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's top aide, Yossi Ben-Aharon, who also referred to the issue on Israel Radio, said he has seen "no confirmation that indeed the M-9s have been sold."

Ben Aharon said that Israel had very limited possibilities to influence China, "mostly through the United States."

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin is presently in the United States.

Sudan seeks to tame its 'wild west'

KHARTOUM (R) — Hundreds of paratroopers and policemen left Khartoum Saturday to try to tame Sudan's "wild west," where a crime wave has claimed more than 2,000 lives.

Officials said 2,000 civilians, 23 soldiers and 49 policemen have been killed since a dramatic upsurge of armed robberies began more than a year ago in the Western region of Darfur.

They said the turmoil was a side-effect of the long-running war in neighbouring Chad. But acute food shortages caused by a severe drought — the second to hit the region since 1984 — were also encouraging people to turn to crime.

At a ceremony marking the departure of 46 truckloads of troops and equipment, Defence Minister Abdul Maged Hamed

Khalil said the operation was also designed to stop lawlessness spreading to other parts of Sudan.

He promised that the army, already stretched by five years of fighting rebels in the south, would continue operations until violent crime was wiped out in Darfur.

Major-General Mohammad Zein Al Abidin, army chief of operations, said more men would be sent to Darfur and helicopters would be used. In an apparent show of strength, the trucks toured the capital before starting for the west.

Khartoum newspapers said a battalion of paratroopers, 136 policemen and seven intelligence squads had been sent. They said seven senior judges would also go to Darfur to preside over

emergency tribunals for offenders.

The operation is the latest of several attempts to restore peace in Darfur, a mainly desert area bordering Libya, Chad and a Central African Republic.

The three-month initial stage will cost five million pounds (\$1.11 million) and will include the delivery of thousands of tonnes of food, officials have said.

A ministerial committee will travel to Darfur next month to try to settle tribal differences, believed partly responsible for the spread of violence and a recent surge in demand for arms brought in from Chad and Libya.

Darfur is a stronghold of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's Umma Party, sending more than 30 of its 102 deputies to the 301-seat parliament.

Umma, the senior partner in a coalition government which came to office May 15, has for months been accused by opposition politicians of turning a blind eye to the presence in Darfur of a Libyan-supported militia and other foreign forces involved in the Chad war.

Mahdi, whose party has close links with Libya, has repeatedly stated that all foreign forces had left the region.

Khalil told parliament June 13 that armed men from Chad, cattle-rustling tribesmen and gangs from the towns were responsible for the rise in robberies.

Libya has supported rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei in his fight to unseat Chadian President Hissene Habre. But Tripoli said last month it was willing to recognise Habre's government.

Uno visits W. Bank refugee camp

(Continued from page 1)

"I am fully aware of your indefatigable way of life under the difficult conditions in the refugee camp and of the severe situation in the West Bank and Gaza since last December," he told a small group of Dheish residents crowded into a classroom at a United Nations-operated school.

Dozens of Israeli soldiers cleared the way and women watched from verandas as Uno walked through the graffiti-scratched alleys of the camp. It is separated from the main road to Hebron by a six-metre high fence designed to prevent Palestinians from stoning Israeli cars.

Small children followed the entourage, flashing victory signs with their fingers and briefly displaying a crayon picture of the Palestinian flag.

Uno held a 50-minute meeting with six Palestinian leaders at a hotel in Jerusalem.

"He stated that he is fully sympathetic with the Palestinians and he is trying to play a greater role in the area to avoid more killing," Radwan Abu Ayyash, head of the Palestinian Journalists' Union, said. He added that Uno had not made any specific proposals.

Arab Studies Centre Director Faisal Hussein, who was recently released from "administrative detention," said Japan's economic strength could make it an ideal player in the peace process.

"I believe they can bring a lot of economic and political pressure on the situation. They are far from the region and they can add something new without the problems of historical involvement," he said.

Troops, protesters clash in Ramallah

(Continued from page 1)

Herzberg, reached by telephone, said police believed the soldier may have made up the story to avoid being punished for failing to report on time for military duty.

Police detained several Arabs for questioning immediately after the reported assault, but they were later freed, Herzberg said.

A Brooklyn-born member of the largest Jewish terror ring said Sunday Israeli settlers

would resort to more vigilante action if the government failed to quell the Palestinian uprising.

Era Rappaport, freed from jail in April after serving 15 months for a car bombing that killed former Nablis Mayor Bassam Shaqa, urged the government to expel Palestinian stone-throwers to end the anti-occupation rebellion.

Rappaport, 43, told reporters the army was "lackadaisical" in handling the uprising and was losing control.

Syrians killed in crossfire

(Continued from page 1)

booby-trap bomb exploded at 9:40 a.m. (0640 GMT), when Ali "turned on the ignition of his father's Mercedes" outside the family home.

A DFLP statement charged that Israel's Mossad secret service was behind the attack, which was intended to assassinate Mr. Arafat. In the Beirut camps, witnesses said many residents fled during Saturday's lull, packing their belongings and seeking safety in west Beirut and South Lebanon.

Musa's Syrian-backed fighters were pushed out of the two camps by Arafat's loyalists last month. But they have regrouped on the edges of the shantytowns, shelling the camps with heavy artillery in an apparent effort to soften up positions held by mainstream Fatah before a counterattack.

PoW contacts

(Continued from page 1)

The report said Tibi met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and PLO deputy military chief Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) in Tunis last January "but the PLO terms proved unacceptable."

It said the PLO wanted 20 Palestinian prisoners freed in return for information about the soldiers' whereabouts.



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Restricting capital flight, moneychangers' role

CBJ liberalises foreign exchange inflow

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Economics Correspondent

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Sunday reinforced existing but previously unimplemented regulations and issued new instructions aimed at boosting the inflow of foreign currency and protecting the Jordanian dinar which has suffered two brief shakes in early May and June.

The regulations encourage Jordanian residents and expatriates to open foreign currency accounts in the Kingdom, but restrict operations of moneychangers and closely check the outflow of foreign currency from banks and financial institutions.

"Most of the new instructions are a reinstating of existing regulations," Al Ra'i and Jordan Times economics columnist Fahed Fanek said. He said that by issuing these instructions, the central bank "has maintained our free exchange system, against people's fears and expectations."

He explained that most people had feared strict exchange regulations that would inhibit their financial transactions and the freedom in the domestic exchange market.

"The inflow of foreign currency has become free, and the outflow has become restricted in accordance with existing restrictions," Fanek told the Jordan Times.

He said that the main purpose

of the new instructions was "to guarantee that proceeds of foreign currency are employed for legitimate purposes and to make capital flight more difficult." He noted that the new rules render capital flight "more expensive, not to mention illegal."

CBJ Governor Hussein Qasem said the rules contained only minor amendments to existing regulations, including several temporary instructions announced earlier this month to help shore up the dinar.

"We renovated these directives in one set of regulations," he said in an interview with the Associated Press.

One of the major new elements issued Sunday was an increase to JD 50,000 (\$140,000) from JD 30,000 (\$84,000) the amount of foreign currency local residents can hold in Jordanian banks without conditions on its use.

Other regulations allow citizens to import any amounts of local or foreign currency, and let Jordanians working abroad send

home any amount of foreign currency with no restrictions on its use.

The new list carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, also said that exporters might be allowed, on certain conditions, to keep export earnings in foreign currency.

"The CBJ has done well to contain the crisis," Fanek remarked. "Now it is up to the government to do something to put in order its balance of payments, budget, foreign borrowing and the economy's level of activity."

The regulations continue to allow citizens to transfer abroad JD 5,000 worth of foreign currency to cover the cost of pilgrimage,

travel, medical treatment, residency and study.

They, however, ban moneychangers from accepting deposits, extending loans or carrying out transfers or issuing cheques abroad in addition to forbidding them from speculation in international markets and opening accounts outside Jordan.

The dinar was trading at about \$2.72 Sunday. In early May and June, the currency briefly plunged from near the \$3.00 mark to about \$2.55 before the central bank intervened and steadied the market.

Qasem told the Associated Press the recent shudders in the dinar market resulted from "an overreaction to our problem with

Iraq," a reference to revelations that the central bank will not finance Jordanian exports which had exceeded amounts permitted in a trade protocol with Iraq.

He said delays in assistance from Saudi Arabia also "caused some disruption" with Jordan's low exchange reserves, but the arrival of the aid had bolstered reserves again.

A Jordanian industrial delegation left for Baghdad Saturday for talks with Iraqi government officials on the crisis over financing Jordanian exports to Iraq.

The delegation, led by the Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary-General Mohammad Saqqaf, will brief Iraqi officials

on the damage incurred by the Jordanian private sector as a result of Iraqi importers opening letters of credit for goods exceeding the limit agreed upon between the two countries.

The two sides, according to Petra, "will discuss means of overcoming the problem."

Amman Chamber of Industry President Khaldoun Abu Hassan, who is accompanying Saqqaf on the Baghdad visit, said the chamber will discuss the possibility of importing Iraqi goods such as crude oil to be sold by Jordan in the international market, as one option to cover nearly \$100 million in Jordanian exports to Iraq in excess of the protocol limits.

Economists expect pressure on dollar

NEW YORK (R) — The Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrial nations may have opened the door to a dollar rally but economists say shifts in global interest rates, the U.S. elections, and economic developments could pressure the U.S. currency in the months ahead.

Reading between the lines of the Toronto communiqué from the economic summit that finished last week, many economists concluded that the G-7 acquiesced in a firmer dollar to help bring about a rise in interest rates

around the world and to help keep a Republican administration in the White House.

And the dollar soared, hitting an eight-month high against the Deutschmark last week and a four-month high against the Japanese yen. Dealers watched nervously for the Federal Reserve (Fed) to signal disapproval by selling dollars. It did not.

The dollar climbed Friday to end the week at 1.8145 marks, up from 1.7850 at Thursday's close and 1.7495 a week earlier. It also closed at 130.45 yen, up from

128.60 at Thursday's finish, and 125.75 last Friday.

Next week, dealers expect the dollar to test the 1.83 marks and 132 yen level.

"The market will challenge the dollar to the upside until they get well-publicised Fed intervention," said Sonia Stromeier of MMS International Inc. in New York.

The dollar has been buttressed by the Federal Reserve's credit tightening of nearly one full percentage point since late March, economists said.

But once interest rates are hiked in different countries the dollar will be deprived of a key element of support. Higher interest rates make a currency more attractive to investors and so when other nations hike their rates the dollar loses its edge.

"G-7 officials seem to be saying they support stability and general credit tightening, but the long-run implication is not dollar supportive," said Christiane Mandell of Barclays Bank.

Mandell, Barclays' financial markets adviser, said that the currency market has focused on the improving U.S. trade account, ignoring a deteriorating U.S. current account, a wider measure that encompasses other transactions such as services.

The first-quarter U.S. current account gap widened to \$39.75 billion from \$33.52 billion in the 1987 fourth quarter.

"There's been no reaction so far, but this can't last, particularly if a Democrat looks like a strong candidate for president."

Zia urges rich to pay taxes

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan's president Saturday urged the rich to pay their taxes in full in order to enable the government to provide basic needs to the poor as part of his plan to establish Islam across the nation.

"Islam opposes concentration of wealth in a few hands, as it is contrary to the welfare of the masses," said President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

In a speech aired nationally by

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 26, 1988

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	227318	JD 205536	313
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium	25912	JD 42628	48
Arab Bank	270	JD 30780	7
Dar Al Shaab for Press, Publishing and Distribution	53500	JD 26394	54
Parallel market:	12447	JD 6707	—
Development bonds:	6552	JD 69947	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

Finance and Commodities Report

By Fouad Batshon

AMMAN — The American dollar jumped to new highs unmatched for the last ten months. Heavy volume and the bullish feeling for the dollar made speculators buy the currency although the central bank of Germany was intervening to stop the dollar from moving higher.

Speculators were buying huge amounts of dollars against the Bundesbank selling of the dollar because the last U.S. trade figure was \$9.89 billion instead of \$12 billion. The figure was much better than expected and this was the main reason why speculators bought this huge amount of dollars.

The dollar jumped to a high of 1.82 on the Deutschmark, 131 on the Japanese yen, and a high of 1.72 on the British pound. Charts indicate that the dollar/mark has the potential to move to a new high of 1.88 against the mark and 135 against the Japanese yen.

On the local market the dollar was well offered from banks and financial companies at the selling rates of the Central Bank of Jordan which made the dollar in a less bid situation than the previous two months.

The most interesting currency in my opinion for the next two weeks is going to be the Australian dollar (Aussie). Charts indicate the Aussie is going to move higher to around 0.85 on the dollar from a low of 0.80 the previous week.

Fundamental reasons are also supporting this currency where interest rates pay as much as 13 per cent annual on the (Aussie). Charts also indicate that breaching the 0.85 areas, Aussie could go to a high as 0.92 on the dollar.

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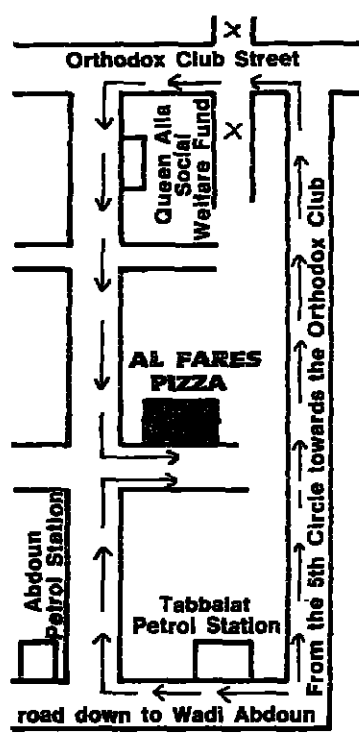
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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Mandlikova-Minter rivalry continue

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Hana Mandlikova wants to know how much of an Australian she has to be before she is called Australia's No. 1 women's tennis player. The 25-year-old has won four Grand Slam tournament titles, is ranked 10th in the world and became an Australian citizen last Jan. 1. But after a third-round upset by Melbourne native Anne Minter at Wimbledon Friday, Mandlikova got angry when it was mentioned that her conqueror considered herself the down under No. 1, even though she was ranked 16 places lower. "This match had nothing to do with who should be No. 1," Minter, who lists her addresses as Melbourne and Deerfield Beach, Florida, said the passport a person carried had little to do with whether she should be considered the country's best.

Soviets dominate Mobil outdoor meet

NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet quarter-miler Olga Bryzgina holds the women's overall lead, while three athletes, including two Soviets, share the men's top spot in the Mobil Outdoor Track and Field Grand Prix. Bryzgina, who finished second in the 400 metres in the season's third Grand Prix meet, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Friday night, has a season's total of 21 points. Cuba's Ana Quirot, winner of the 400 in 50.51 seconds, is tied for second place with sprinter Grace Jackson of Jamaica and high hurdler Yordanka Donkova of Bulgaria. Each has 18 points. Jackson won the 200 metres Friday night in a wind-aided 22.17, while Donkova, winner of the women's overall title in 1986, took the 100-metre hurdles in a wind-aided 12.29. Yuriy Sedukh of the Soviet Union, the 1986 Grand Prix hammer throw champion, won his specialty at 271 feet, 2 inches, Friday night. He is tied for the men's overall lead at 18 points with countryman Rudolf Povarnitsin and Moussa Fall of Senegal.

Yugoslavia beats Australia's Olympic team

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — The world champion Yugoslavs beat Australia's Olympic team squad 15-8 Saturday, in a game decided on tight defence and fast offensive play. The Yugoslavs dominated from the opening minutes with giant centre forward Tomislav Paskvalin almost single-handedly nullifying the Australian attack. Yugoslavia already defeated Australia Wednesday, 13-10. They proved tighter and faster than their rivals Saturday. After leading 6-4 at half time they poured on the pressure to race to a 13-5 lead at the end of the third quarter.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ J 9 8
♥ Q 10 7 3
♦ 10 6 5 4
♣ A 9

WEST EAST
♠ K Q 5 ♠ 10
♥ 9 6 4 ♥ A K J 8 5
♦ A 9 2 ♦ Q J 8 7
♣ J 10 8 4 ♣ Q 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A 7 6 4 3 2
♥ 2
♦ K 3
♣ K 7 5 3

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass 1 1 4 INT
2 3 3 4 DBL
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠.
The reigning world champions, Californians Chip Martel, Lew Stansby, Hugh Ross, Peter Pender and Texans Bob Hamman and Bob Wolff, earned the right to defend their title in Jamaica later this year by winning the selection matches staged in Memphis, Tenn., in May. The hottest team in bridge in recent years, they will start as favorites to retain the Bermuda Bowl, symbol of world bridge supremacy.
After scraping through the semifinal in a playoff by a mere 1 inter-

national Match Point, they broke open a close final in the third quarter to win going away. This hand helped put them in a commanding position.

Hamman and Wolff reached three spades on the auction shown and West, looking at three sure tricks, cannot be faulted for doubling. The opening heart lead was won by the jack, and East made the seemingly natural shift to a trump to cut down on possible club ruffs in dummy. Hamman rose with the ace, crossed to the ace of clubs and led the seven of hearts from the table. East wasn't sure who held the nine, so he inserted the king.

Declarer ruffed, cashed the king of clubs and trumped a club. He then led the queen of hearts from the table. East ducked smoothly and declarer, taking no chances, ruffed and trumped his last club on the board. When he now came off the dummy with a heart ruff, West did the best he could by overruffing and cashing his high trump. But he was then forced to lead away from his ace of diamonds, which established South's king as the fulfilling trick, and the contract was home.
East could have defeated the contract by shifting to a diamond at trick two. But that would have been wrong had declarer held the ace of diamonds and king of spades.



Dutch star and captain Ruud Gullit (right) celebrates after scoring the first goal against the Soviet Union Saturday with the hero of the championships Marco van Basten who himself scored the magnificent second goal — his fifth of the championships.

Van Basten returns home as a hero

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Marco van Basten, who arrived in West Germany as The Netherlands' third-choice striker, flew home Sunday as their greatest soccer hero after leading them to an exhilarating 2-0 European Championship triumph over the Soviet Union.

In a tournament which set new standards in technical and tactical play, Van Basten's top-scoring contribution of five goals enabled the Dutch to recover from an opening defeat by the Russians in Cologne and win their first international title in the most satisfying style.

A hat-trick against England, the last-minute winner against hosts West Germany and then a superb volley in Saturday's final ensured Van Basten's place as the star of the tournament as the game of soccer triumphed over the ravages of hooliganism.

No wonder neutrals stood side by side with the orange-draped hordes from The Netherlands to applaud master coach Rinus Michels' men as captain Ruud Gullit appropriately led their dance of delight at the final whistle.

Their victory — 14 years after Michels' brilliant "total football" team had lost the 1974 World Cup final in the same stadium — restored faith in a game tarnished by the violence and crime which followed it through the streets of Stuttgart, Cologne, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

In Munich, thankfully, the soccer regained centre-stage with Dutch determination, intelligence and artistry proving too much for the impressively-prepared but injury and suspension-weakened Russians.

The loss of stopper Oleg Kuznetsov through suspension and right-back Vladimir Bessonov through injury left the Soviet side, now runners-up three times since their inaugural win in 1960, with a fragile defence and less than total confidence.

Van Basten, fresh enough afterwards to hurdle a high barrier at the side of the pitch, exploited both with elan, supplying the headed pass from which Gullit opened the scoring in the 33rd minute and then striking so decisively himself after 54.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Ringer Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES:
Your important plans for the future can be implemented by taking swift and definite action to make such a course work. Make acquaintances with those on the same beam as yourself. Consider ways to expand.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Today is a good day to contact far off friends and relatives and discuss plans with them. If you think a trip will be wise, plan for it now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Stop procrastinating. Tonight, have a talk with your mate that you have been postponing. Make business plans early.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep your associations productive. State your aims clearly. Keep contact with those who are of greatest help to you.

CANCER (June 22 to July 22) Spend time working instead of devising work methods. Stay busy, and make the most of the co-operative spirit which prevails.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 23) Focus on utilizing talents. Today plans should be put to work to improve your health. Show affection to others.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 23) Get busy early realizing promises made to family yesterday. Spend time relaxing with charming, helpful friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 24 to Oct. 23) Send out many messages and don't let friends forget you. Also work on papers and reports. Don't stay alone tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Use your subtle sense this week to keep watch on financial affairs, and gain advantageous position. Watch those whom you consider successful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Today, throw your uncommonly high energy into business. Concentrate on honest methods. Take special care of health concerns.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be assertive with higher-ups, and don't be afraid to communicate with them. Try to be more attentive to your mate in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Today you will receive some well-deserved recognition from friends and admirers. Get together for a party during the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Today there is potential to meet powerful individuals who can be helpful if you use tact and diplomacy. Handle credit matters carefully.

THE Daily Crossword by Virginia L. Yates

ACROSS

- Chi-chi
- Swab the deck
- Scouting outfit
- Galley staple
- Kaete's muse
- Region
- Chunk
- Foolproof
- Gaping
- Yarn
- Watch officer: abbr.
- WWII craft
- Shelters
- Choir voice
- Time zone letters
- Like Boy Blue
- Middleman's school: abbr.
- Slangy negatives
- Dough
- Detest
- Terrier
- Sweetheart
- get suspense
- Griffith or Williams
- Sea creature
- Large macabre
- Recipients: suff.
- Food energy unit
- Anchored
- On — (steady)
- Scarce
- A few layers
- Spum
- Heroic
- Successor
- Uses a blue pencil
- Edible bulb

DOWN

- Noesquey
- Sp. pot
- Sturdy
- Associates
- Stitched
- Tor
- Hematin post
- Shush-house
- Adriatic wind
- Gets clear of
- Jargon
- Amusing
- Willander of terms
- List
- Hero
- Egg layers
- Alent. island
- Frost-covered
- Cheep cigar
- vanity
- Restrain
- Courty
- Tidy
- Wheel's hub
- Thunderstruck
- Conrals
- Row
- Thames estuary
- Sea bird
- Outrigger
- Tree resin
- Singer Johnny
- Row
- Squealed by (with "out")
- Sugar source
- Bands
- Ontario's neighbor
- Orlop
- Sple
- ornament

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ERAS GRASS AND
DOIT SHIT RAIL
HOLE INCHER RAIL
SOME CASE RAIL
GREEN BOY
APART DOT DORA
GRASS VIGOR NAD
MADEUPRANTY
ERE RASTA KIRKAS
SIEB RAIL RAIL
ROST RAIL RAIL
APPEARANCE RAIL
PEAR RAIL RAIL
RATS RAIL RAIL

Connors upstages Hollywood extra in Wimbledon tennis match

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Jimmy Connors' latest miracle comeback at Wimbledon wasn't pretty. To the loser, though, it was a masterpiece.

"If you don't appreciate what he does, you don't appreciate tennis," Derrick Rostagno said Saturday after the two-time Wimbledon champion rallied to beat him in a marathon five-set match.

"He comes up with shots no one else does," Rostagno said. "Tennis is an art and he's an artist."

Connors, who rallied from a two-set deficit to beat Mikael Pernfors in the fourth round last year, pulled off another stirring comeback against Rostagno, a 22-year-old Californian ranked 80th in the world.

Rostagno, who was 6 years old when Connors won his first match at Wimbledon, appeared ready to pull off a major upset after taking a two sets-to-one lead.

But Connors, psyching himself up with his classic clenched-fist pump, began bashing ground-stroke winners and taking advantage of Rostagno's erratic serve to pull out a 7-5, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5 victory in 4 hours and 2 minutes.

"My game has always been staying there 'till I die because you never know what's going to happen," said Connors, who has won eight of his 10 five-set matches at Wimbledon.

The match almost ended in the

Sweden also struggled before overcoming American doubles specialist Ken Flach 6-2, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5. His countryman, second-seeded Mats Wilander, kept his hopes for a Grand Slam sweep alive with a 6-1, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Menno Oosting of The Netherlands.

Also advancing to the fourth round were No. 9 Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia and No. 16 Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia.

In women's play, second-seeded Martina Navratilova moved a step closer to her seventh straight Wimbledon singles title and ninth overall by beating Karen Schimper of South Africa 6-0, 6-4.

Tenth-seeded Lori McNeil of the United States and No. 15 Sylvia Hanika of West Germany were eliminated. American Katrina Adams, a 19-year-old who turned professional less than six months ago, downed Hanika 6-3, 6-3 while McNeil was ousted by South African Ros Fairbank 7-6, 6-4.

The rest of the women's seeds were victorious, including No. 3 Pam Shriver, No. 4 Chris Evert, No. 5 Gabriela Sabatini, No. 8 Natalia Zvereva, No. 13 Larisa Savchenko and No. 14 Katerina Maleeva.

Maleeva's 6-0, 6-0 win over Belinda Cordwell of New Zealand was the second shutout of the tournament. Top-seeded

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U.S. overwhelms France in USA Cup basketball tournament

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Bob Ctrvrik's hitting and Jeff Stork's solid play led the United States national men's volleyball team to a 15-7, 16-14, 5-15, 15-5 victory over France Saturday night in the USA Cup tournament.

The United States, which is ranked No. 1 in the world and has won the previous four USA Cup tournaments, will face the second-ranked Soviet Union in the championship match Sunday night.

The Soviets, led by Yuri Sapega and Viktor Sidenikov, beat Japan 15-10, 15-12, 15-3 earlier Saturday.

The United States finished 3-0 in Round-Robin play. The Soviet Union finished 2-1, its only loss coming to the United States Friday, 15-9, 15-11, 15-7.

The United States is 27-4 in international matches this year, including 6-0 against the Soviets.

France finished 1-2 and Japan 0-3 in Round-Robin play and will meet in the consolation match Sunday.

After beating France convincingly in the first game behind Ctrvrik's hitting, the U.S. team had to struggle to win the second game. France trailed 9-4 before rallying to go ahead 10-9. France

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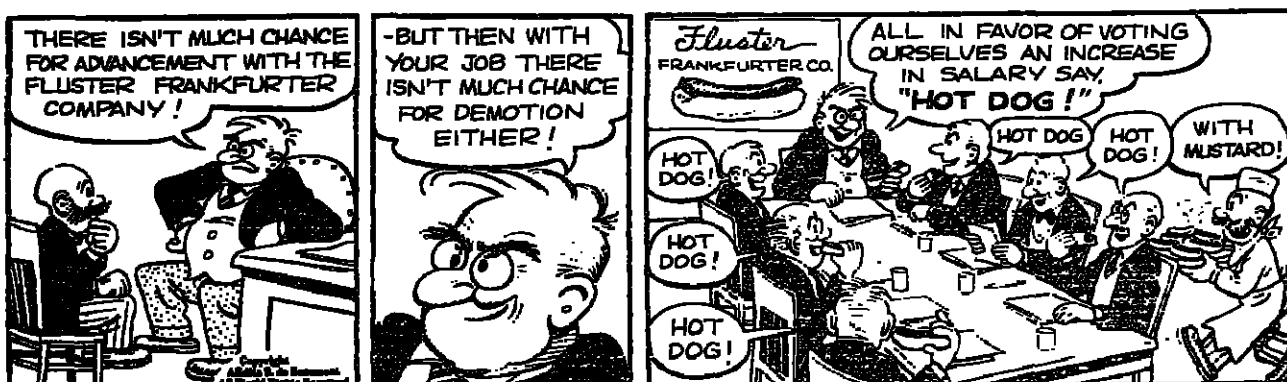
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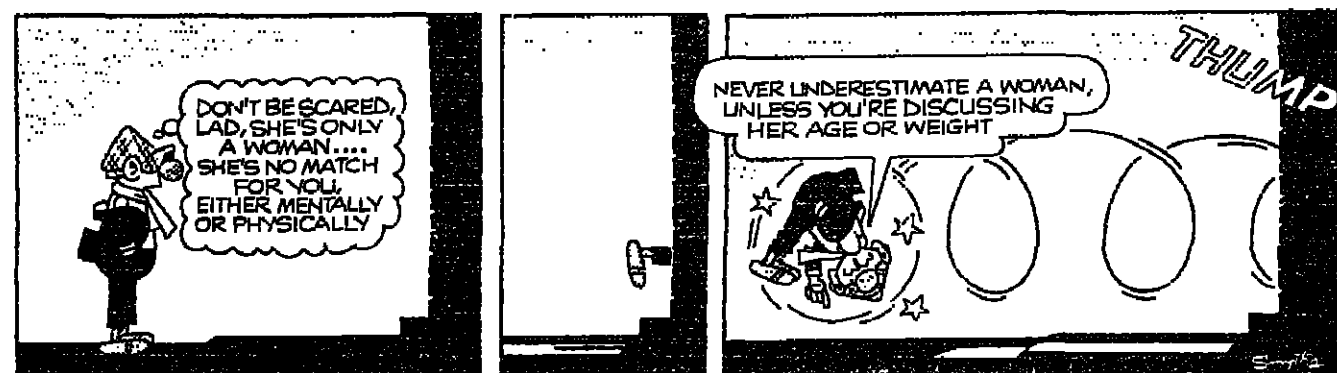
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KOAWE
LAGEE
HYWINN
GROJAN

WHAT HE SAID TO HIS FRIEND.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KNAVE FISHY MODEST WALLOP
Answer: In a battle of tongues, no person does this—HOLDS HIS OWN

World News

Armenians call off month-old strike

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A month-long strike has been called off in the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabakh, Pravda said Sunday, easing pressure on Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev before a party conference crucial to his reforms.

In Stepanakert, capital of the predominantly Armenian enclave in Soviet Azerbaijan, a Communist Party official said some factories started working again Sunday.

But she said it would not be clear until Monday whether there would be a mass return by striking workers who had previously sworn to continue their protest until authorities addressed their demands for unification with

Armenia.

"As for tomorrow, we'll see," the official told Reuters by telephone.

The unrest in Nagorno-Karabakh is a potential embarrassment for Gorbachev during the party conference, which begins Tuesday, where he hopes to gain approval for radical reforms.

Rocard announces accord with Kanaks

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Sunday that pro-French loyalists and separatist Kanaks meeting to discuss the future of New Caledonia had reached an agreement.

Rocard said in a statement that under the accord, hammered out Saturday night by delegations representing the two rival communities, a new independence referendum would be held on the islands in 10 years time.

Residents on the south Pacific territory, the scene of clashes that have claimed 28 lives, last year voted to remain French in a referendum boycotted by the ethnic Melanesians.

The question of when a referendum would be staged and who would be allowed to vote in it has sharply divided the two communities until now.

Separatists seeking to end 135 years of French rule had called for a vote in five years time, to be limited to Kanaks and first-generation settlers.

But loyalists wanted a vote put off until 1998 and opened to all residents with French nationality.

The two delegations met at Rocard's residence at the Hotel Matignon Thursday for the first

formal negotiations between the communities in five years.

During a brief 90-minute meeting Rocard asked delegates to retire to study a nine-point plan outlining a new statute for the territories.

The plan offered Kanaks a limited form of self-rule, outlining proposals for a federation of three autonomous provinces to govern the islands for an experimental period until the referendum in 1998.

The plan also proposed placing New Caledonia directly under Paris' authority for a year before the new statute would come into force, in order to defuse tension on the islands.

Rocard said in his statement Sunday that he would ask President Francois Mitterrand to stage a separate referendum in the autumn at which all French voters would be asked whether they wanted the new statute introduced.

Rocard said the two delegations, headed by Loyalist leader Jacques Lafleur and Separatist chief Jean-Marie Tjibaou, had agreed to allow Paris take over running the territory for the next 12 months.

ECOWAS pledges anti-dumping laws

LOME (R) — West African governments pledged Saturday to take legal steps to stop nuclear and toxic waste being dumped in the region.

Leaders of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) agreed to enact national laws making it a criminal offence to facilitate dumping.

In the main resolution from their annual summit, they also urged developed countries to tighten controls on exporters of hazardous waste who are forced by tight environmental legislation at home to seek dumping grounds abroad.

"We condemn in no uncertain terms all acts or attempts at dumping," the resolution said.

The ECOWAS leaders unanimously elected Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara as their chairman for the coming year.

They also accepted the principle of opening the region's main financial institution, the ECO-WAS fund, to non-regional members.

The fund, severely hampered by lack of finance, is used to help pay for development projects.

But the anti-dumping measures attracted most attention at this 11th summit, which was held in the Togolese capital only weeks after the dangerous trade in toxic waste came to light.

Dumps were found in Nigeria and Guinea this month but several other countries were approached with large financial inducements by private exporters.

No nuclear waste has been discovered in West Africa although Nigeria alleges that some of the Italian industrial waste found at the port of Koko was radioactive.

The community agreed to set up a monitoring system called "dumppatch" under which members will inform each other of any attempts to dump.

A record 15 heads of state attended the first day of the summit Friday but four returned home before the close.

N. Yemen readies for 1st parliamentary election

By John Fullerton
Reuters

SADAH, North, Yemen — A gun-runner in this dusty, sun-scorched northern plain appeared downcast over the fall in the price of arms.

"When there are too many weapons, and too many bedouin come into the souq, the government comes with trucks and takes the arms away," he said.

Curbs on the illicit arms trade is one sign that North Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh is gently extending government writ over traditionally autonomous tribal areas of this underdeveloped state.

The gun-runner offers a brand-new Belgian 7.62-mm self-loading rifle for 12,000 Yemeni riyals (\$2,200), down from 18,000 (\$3,300) eight months ago.

"The government tells the people, 'keep your rifles at home and stop smuggling,'" he says.

Prices have also fallen for ammunition and grenades, sold in packets by the kilogramme.

Since taking power in 1978, Saleh, an army colonel now aged 46, has established unprecedented stability, analysts say.

"Saleh has never used his presidential prerogatives or his

position as armed forces commander-in-chief to impose his will," said a diplomat. "That's the key to his survival."

On May 4 he signed an agreement with Marxist-ruled South Yemen to defuse tension over a disputed border area by reaffirming Sanaa's commitment to unifying the two Yemens.

He plans to take this stage further domestically July 5 by staging the first direct parliamentary elections.

The new parliament will be capable of legislating, passing a vote of no confidence in the government, electing the president, ratifying treaties and supervising the machinery of government.

Of 159 seats, 128 will be filled by elected representatives and 31 will be appointed by Saleh.

An independent local newspaper has reported that 1.1 million people of a population of some nine million, have registered to vote, 60,000 of them women.

"This is a significant level of interest, at least among men in a very traditional society," said a Western diplomat.

Everyone over the age of 18 is eligible to vote and candidates are allowed to hold meetings and put up posters.

But there are no political parties save for Saleh's People's Conference Organisation. And

has been described as being out of control, with public transport at a standstill and factories idle while daily demonstrations go on.

Pravda said people in Stepanakert, which has a population of 33,000, called off the strike at a mass meeting Saturday at which speakers said they needed to work to support "perestroika."

Gorbachev's programme of reforming the economy and society.

Others argued that they should wait until after the party conference, but they were overruled, it said.

Soviet political commentators have warned that the trouble could strengthen the position of hardliners who may argue at the conference that Gorbachev's liberalisation campaign has already gone too far.

On Sunday, the labour newspaper Trud criticised the Nagorno-Karabakh general strike, saying it was "a stab in perestroika's back."

A senior Soviet official indicated Sunday that from a constitutional standpoint, Nagorno-Karabakh's efforts were in vain.

Deputy Justice Minister Mikhail Vyshinsky told reporters in Moscow that Article 78 of the constitution says border changes between republics is possible only if both agree.

Armenia's parliament has voted for the transfer, but Azerbaijan's parliament recently rejected the proposed move.

Vyshinsky said the decision ultimately belonged to the national parliament, or Supreme Soviet, but noted its powers were limited to ratifying a deal between the two republics.

Under the Duvalier family reign, the administrative body was a lucrative source of income for the dictators and their loyalists.

Jerome has maintained a low profile since the February 1986 uprising that sent Duvalier into exile in France, ending 29 years of dictatorship by his family.

Jerome has been linked to the 1964 mass murders of a number of prominent families in Jeremie, a town in southwestern Haiti.

In another development, a strike begun at the state flour mill Tuesday by workers protesting the appointment of a former unpopular director, was winding down, Radio-Metropole reported.

The state flour mill employs 500 workers, with 310 of them union members. Under the Duvaliers, the state flour mill was



Alleged Marcos loyalists arrested last week in a raid in Antipolo, an eastern Manila suburb, with firearms, ammunition, fatigue uniforms and documents which, according to police, revealed a coup plot.

Aquino to allow Marcos to return

MANILA (AP) — President Corazon Aquino has agreed to allow exiled former President Ferdinand Marcos to return to the Philippines to face trial, two Manila newspapers reported Saturday.

The Manila Bulletin and the Manila Chronicle quoted Aquino's press secretary, Teodoro Benigno, as saying that Aquino made the assurance to two Swiss lawyers before she visited Switzerland earlier in June.

The Swiss lawyers are helping the Philippine government trace money Marcos and his family allegedly placed in Swiss bank accounts.

But the reports did not say when criminal charges against Marcos will be filed and when Aquino will allow him to return.

Aquino's government repeatedly

has said it will file criminal charges against Marcos, whom it has accused of stealing up to \$10 billion in government funds.

But the government has not done so because of Aquino's refusal to allow Marcos to return.

Philippine law does not allow trial in absentia.

Aquino consistently has refused to allow Marcos to return to the country for security reasons, although she has said he will eventually be allowed to come home.

The Swiss government has frozen assets of Marcos and his associates in Switzerland but has not released information on them to the Philippine government because of legal challenges posed by Marcos' lawyers and Swiss banks.

The unidentified Swiss lawyers said the information will not be



Corazon Aquino

turned over "unless and until there is an assurance that formal charges will be filed against him." Benigno was quoted as saying.

IRA boasts of fire power

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) Saturday said it used high-powered anti-aircraft guns to shoot a British army helicopter.

A statement from the IRA in Crossmaglen said a unit of 12 men used two 12.7mm anti-aircraft guns, three 7.62mm general purpose machine-guns and assorted rifles Thursday in what it described as its first successful helicopter grounding attack.

The IRA said the British army Lynx helicopter was hit by a number of armour piercing and incendiary rounds.

The Lynx made an emergency landing at Silverbridge in south Armagh near the border with the Irish Republic. The army said several rounds had hit the aircraft. One soldier was reported injured slightly in the rough landing.

The unit attacked from a hill close to a flight path regularly used by army helicopters. The IRA men ran with machine guns and an RPG7 rocket launcher to finish off their target but could find no trace of it, the statement said.

The outlawed organisation is believed to have a wide collection of weapons supplied by Libya for the IRA fight to drive the British out of the predominantly Protestant province and unite it with the Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Canada calls Soviet expulsion unjustified

OTTAWA (R) — Canada accused the Soviet Union Saturday of escalating a growing espionage dispute after Moscow expelled another Canadian diplomat, barred seven from returning and withdrew 25 Soviet staff from the Canadian embassy.

Government officials immediately labelled the move as "a serious escalation" of the affair and a round of high-level meetings was underway to decide on the Canadian response.

"We view this Soviet action as a serious escalation of the issue that cannot be ignored," said a spokesman for External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. "The Soviets have gone well beyond the issue

at hand," said spokesman Paul Frazer.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was advised of the latest development while senior officials consulted with Clark on an official response. It was unlikely that any announcement would be made before Monday.

The Soviet decision to trim support staff from the Canadian embassy in Moscow seemed certain to weaken Canada's ability to conduct its affairs in Moscow, officials said. Soviet staff at embassies usually include translators and drivers, whose contribution is essential to day-to-day administration.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Thousands converge on Medjugorje

BELGRADE (AP) — Tens of thousands of Roman Catholics from many countries Saturday converged on Medjugorje to celebrate the seventh anniversary of an alleged apparition of the Virgin Mary, the state-run Tanjug news agency reported. Medjugorje, a village in central Yugoslavia, has become a religious shrine since 1981 when six children — four boys and two girls — said they saw the Madonna while they were tending sheep on nearby hills. The six are now adults. Although the Vatican has not formally accepted the Medjugorje Shrine, sick and disabled people have been gathering each day in the village to watch for what they hope will be the Madonna's reappearance.

Iceland's president reelected

REYKJAVIK (R) — Icelandic President Vigdis Finnbogadottir has been overwhelmingly re-elected to her third four-year term as head of state of this North Atlantic island. With over half of the votes counted in Saturday's election, Finnbogadottir was projected to win 95 per cent, against five per cent for Sigron Thorsteinsdottir, who represented the tiny Humanist Party. Seventy-five per cent of the electorate turned out to vote. When first elected in 1980, narrowly defeating three male candidates, Finnbogadottir, 57, was the world's first elected female head of state. She won a second four-year term in 1984 and hosted a 1986 superpower summit which brought her republic of 250,000 people under the world spotlight.

25 killed in Cuba train accident

MEXICO CITY (AP) — At least 25 people were killed and 40 injured Saturday when a train struck a passenger bus outside the Cuban capital of Havana, the Cuban government news agency said. The accident occurred at 4 p.m. (2100 GMT) on the Havana-Matanzas line in the city of Guanabacoa, the news agency said in a dispatch monitored in Mexico City. Police officials were at the scene to determine the cause of the crash and identify the dead, the report said. Three children were among those killed. On Thursday, nine people were killed and more than 20 injured when a bus struck a sledge on the national highway, Prensa Latina said. It did not say where that accident occurred.

Four Tamils killed

COLOMBO (AP) — The bodies of four young Tamil men who were found shot through the head with their hands tied behind their backs, were discovered in the Jaffna Peninsula, military officials said Saturday. The killings may have stemmed from rivalries among a half-dozen Tamil militant groups, according to the Sri Lankan officials who spoke on condition of anonymity. The bodies were found Friday in Urumpirai, a village eight kilometres north of Jaffna town and about 300 kilometres north of Colombo. The Jaffna Peninsula was the chief stronghold of Tamil rebels seeking independence or greater autonomy for their ethnic minority, which comprises 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people. Indian peacekeeping troops have been trying to disarm the rebels for nearly 11 months.

Ethiopian troops recapture 2 towns

NAIROBI (R) — Ethiopian troops have recaptured two provincial capitals in Tigray region from rebel forces, Addis Ababa radio reported Saturday. The radio, monitored in Nairobi, said the two towns were Wukro and Abiy Adi. "The Third Revolutionary Army arrived in Wukro today after wiping out the terrorist bandits who had infiltrated Wukro town and surrounding areas," it said. The government troops cleared Abiy Adi and surrounding areas the previous day and captured thousands of weapons and large quantities of ammunition, the radio said. The Tigray People's Liberation Front, which is fighting the Ethiopian government, has not commented on the radio report. Ethiopia has launched an all-out offensive against the rebels in Tigray and in neighbouring Eritrea, where Africa's longest-running civil war has been going on since 1962.



Ali Abdullah Saleh

candidates will not have the chance to air their views on television or radio on the ground that there are too many of them to be given a fair hearing.

One foreign political observer said it remained to be seen if the new parliament would be merely a rubber stamp for Saleh.

Another analyst forecast: "Implementing Islamic democracy will be an evolutionary affair."

North Yemen is an intensely but tolerantly religious country. Since independence some 7,000 new mosques have been built.

But people of different religious factions commonly

worship together. And what differences remain are largely academic.

Saleh comes from the Souham clan, part of the powerful tribal federation of Hashed in the north. He is also of the Zaidi, the Shi'ite sect sometimes described as being closest to Islam's Sunni branch.

Saleh chose to register as a voter in the southern city of Taiz. He used to be military governor there — an area dominated by Sunni Muslims of the Shafai sect.

These differences are not vital but show Saleh carefully embracing the conservative north as well as the south, which has a reputation for more progressive and leftist views, said a diplomat.

Observers say the parliamentary elections are a sign of North Yemen's new assertiveness since oil came on stream last December. Current production is estimated at an average of 175,000 barrels a day.

Having some money of their own, the Yemenis feel they can assert themselves a little more than they could when relying on foreign aid, mainly from Saudi Arabia," said one foreign envoy.

Unification moves

But if Saleh's cautious moves towards Yemeni-style democra-

cy prove popular at home, they may not be entirely welcome abroad.

Coupled with the May 4 peace pact, democratisation poses what some local and foreign observers believe may be seen as a long-term problem by neighbouring Saudi Arabia.

The May pact stipulates Sanaa as the capital of a united Yemen and calls for a referendum in each state on unification.

"There are several practical difficulties in unifying the two Yemens," said one analyst. "But the Saudis would see a single nation of 12 million with combined military resources as a threat to their position."

"Yemenis are tough negotiators where their interests are involved," he added. "After all, their national sport is fighting."

Observers believe a more prosperous, populous, democratic north could trigger a decline in Soviet influence over Aden.

Although Saudi Arabia continues to inject substantial funds into the north, observers say, Riyadh has also started providing Aden with aid.

And while Moscow continues to back Aden, analysts say it is hedging its options by ensuring that Soviet relations with Sanaa remain cordial.



Chinese scientists on hairy man trail

PEKING (R) — Dozens of Chinese scientists are on the trail of a hairy wild man believed to inhabit a remote mountain region of central China, the People's Daily said Saturday. Twelve separate scientific teams this month began searching for the creature in the forests and mountains of Shennongjia, Hubei Province, the newspaper said. The daily said the searches had been triggered by recent studies of hair alleged to come from the wild man and by eyewitness descriptions which matched accounts of "mountain devils" in ancient Chinese literature. According to earlier reports, the Hubei wild man is tall, has no tail, and can sprint and laugh.

'Kama Sutra' goes to Estonia

MOSCOW (AP) — A pamphlet influenced by the "Kama Sutra," the Indian manual on the art of love, will be offered to Estonian high school students in a new drive to improve sex and family education, the official news agency TASS said Friday. TASS said Estonian psychologist Andres Kherkel had prepared what it billed as the first manual on family psychology for Soviet high school students. The book was prepared as part of an effort to reduce divorce and improve young people's understanding of family life in Estonia, one of the Soviet Union's most westward looking regions. The book has three sections — psychology, "intimate relations" and family psychology. TASS said, "Eastern philosophy, in particular the tract 'Kama Sutra' and the studies of Mahatma Gandhi, exercised a big influence on the composition of the second part." TASS quoted Kherkel as saying.

'Dream' dieters share \$1.1 million

WASHINGTON (R) — Dieters who dreamed of shedding pounds while they slept may not have woken up any slimmer but can now share a \$1.1 million refund pot. The makers of "Dream Away" diet pills gave the money to federal regulators for distribution to thousands of consumers who had bought Dream Away diet pills since 1984, the Federal Trade Commission said Wednesday. The diet pills, which contained small doses of amino acids common in many foods, were billed by Kingsbridge Media and Marketing Incorporated, of Van Nuys, California, and other firms, as a substitute for regular dieting and exercising. "Just take Dream Away before going to bed," the diet pill marketers advised. "You will wake up the next morning slimmer, trimmer and looking better than you did before."

Mao's grandson a 'huge monster'

BEIJING (AP) — Mao Tse-tung's 18-year-old grandson is a hulking high school senior, but that's about all that stands him out from his classmates, a newspaper said Saturday in a rare glimpse at the late leader's progeny. Mao Xinyu stands 1.75 metres tall and weighs nearly 100 kilograms, said the China Youth News (Zhongguo Qingnian Bao). He "could be considered a 'huge monster' when compared with the average high school student," the paper said.

Xinyu's father, Mao Anqing, is Mao Tse-tung's only known living son. A report last December said the 62-year-old Mao Anqing, his wife, Zhang Shaohua, and their only son were living quietly in a Beijing villa.

Boy sacrificed in treasure quest

NEW DELHI (AP) — A four-year-old boy was sacrificed by a village neighbour in central India in a futile attempt to find a buried treasure, the United News of India (UNI) reported Friday. The news agency said the boy disappeared from his home last Saturday in the village of Pan-champur Sarseni. The village is near the town of Gwalior, which is 340 kilometres north of the Madhya Pradesh state capital at Bhopal. UNI quoted police as saying the boy was lured by a neighbour to a hidden site where a treasure was believed buried. He was killed at the site, but no treasure was found, police told the news agency.

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